

# STEMMATA ROSSELLANA



THIRD EDITION

HUGH B. ROSSELL, *Editor*

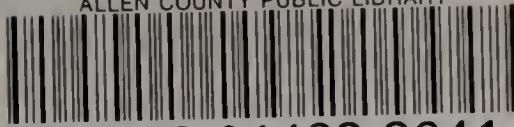
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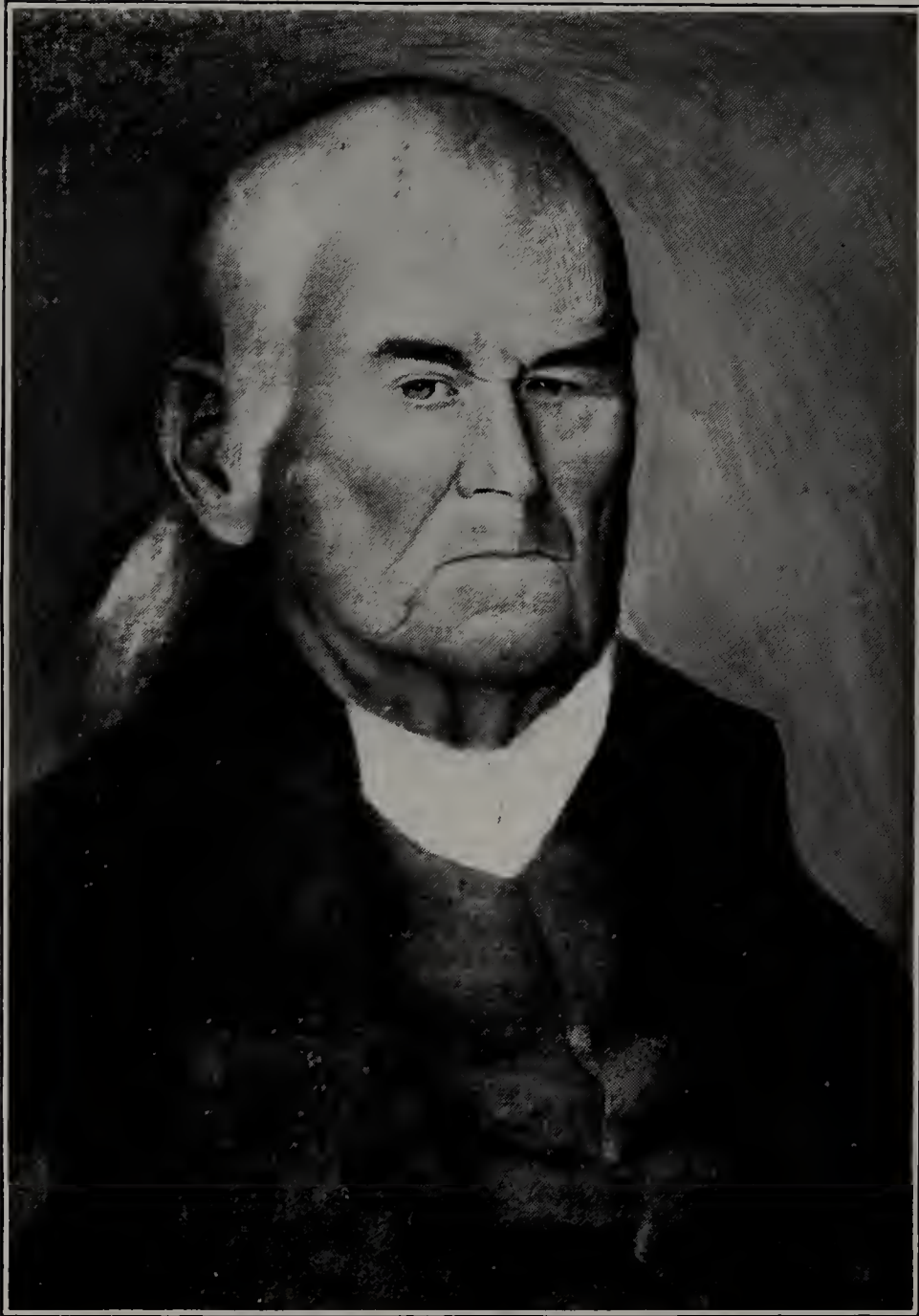












*Zachariah Rosell*

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, ESQ., AGE 86

# STEMMATA ROSSELLANA

## HISTORY, TRADITIONS, BIOGRAPHY GENEALOGY AND HERALDRY OF THE ROSSELL FAMILY

ORIGINAL FIRST EDITION  
COMPILED AND PUBLISHED

BY

HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS

1859

THIRD EDITION

EDITED BY

HUGH B. ROSSELL

MEMBER OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY

EDITOR OF THE SECOND EDITION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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1939

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## PREFACE

ONE of the most valued books of my childhood's days was the tiny booklet published by Judgs Sims, the original STEMMATA ROSSELLANA. For many years it was my desire to produce a new and up-to-date edition of the work, an ambition which was partially fulfilled in 1912, with my publication of the Second Edition. But I soon realized that there were many errors in the work, and that important facts had been omitted. Therefore I determined to produce a Third Edition, making it as complete and correct as possible, with the limited means at my disposal. The result is this present volume, which I commend to the Rossell Family.

The plan of numbering the Paragraphs and Notes was adopted as a simple and convenient method of reference.

The citations of the "allied families" are brief and even meager in some cases. No attempt has been made to give a complete detailed history of the allies, my aim being mainly to show their relationship to the Rossell Family.

The book was already prepared, and set in type, ready to go to press, early in the year 1929. But certain untoward events prevented the printing; for nine years the forms lay in a storage warehouse; and it was not until this present year (1938) that I could see my way clear to publish the work. During those nine years some important discoveries were made, which revolutionized our family traditions, and necessitated a profound revision of our family history. Nine years also worked many changes among those cited as living persons; births, marriages, deaths, and changes of residence occurred, compelling more revision. To re-set the entire book in type would have entailed enormous expense, and many weeks of labor. So I adopted the compromise of cutting out such matter as had become erroneous in the light of new discoveries, or had become archaic, due to the passing of time, inserting new, correct, up-to-date matter in its place, and also inserting additional paragraphs when necessary. Owing to the limitations of modern type-setting machines, it was found impossible to exactly match the type of the old book, and the reader will readily observe the discrepancy between the old and the new type, which, fortunately, is not so great as to be very serious. To preserve the continuity of the numbered Paragraphs,

the added ones have been given lettered numbers (21A, 21B, &c.), so as not to interfere with our plan of using them as a ready means of reference.

The title "Esquire," which is bestowed upon some of the more prominent persons cited in this work, is used in the heraldic sense, as the equivalent of the ancient title "Armiger," meaning: "A man who bears (or is qualified and entitled to bear) a coat of arms."

A few slight typographical errors have been permitted to remain uncorrected, experience having shown that the attempt to remedy a trivial error often results in a much worse one being made.

Old family records are meager and indefinite, and often there is confusion of the identities of two or more persons. Although every effort has been made to give a correct history of our ancestry, it is, of course, possible that some of the statements in this work may be erroneous. If I have made any errors, I trust that future historians will find and correct them.

Having no child of my own, to carry on after me, I present this work, the offspring of my brain, as my gift to the Rossell Family.

It is my earnest hope that more able hands than mine may take up the work where I lay it down, and that the future editions of this book may contain the history of each and every branch of the Rossell Family in America.

NEHEMIAH, the Hebrew nobleman and patriot (Paragraph 21B, Notes 1 and 5), has always seemed to me to be a sort of "patron saint" of our family. Therefore I conclude my preface by repeating his prayer:

"Remember me, O my GOD, for good." (Nehemiah xiii:31.)

HUGH B. ROSSELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
AUGUST 2, 1938.

## PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

FAMILY history is always interesting, but, to be really valuable, it should be correct and precisely arranged, and not consist of scattered documents or a lot of scribbled notes on the margins of old books. More than half a century has elapsed since the publication of Prof. Sims' history and of all those whose names are chronicled therein, but three survive, while many members of the family have been born.

In order that the Rossells may have a clear and concise record of their family history down to the present time, the Editor has undertaken the preparation of this second edition of *STEMMATA ROSSELLANA*, which he respectfully dedicates to the members of the Rossell Family, trusting that it may be as great a treasure to future generations as the original has been to him.

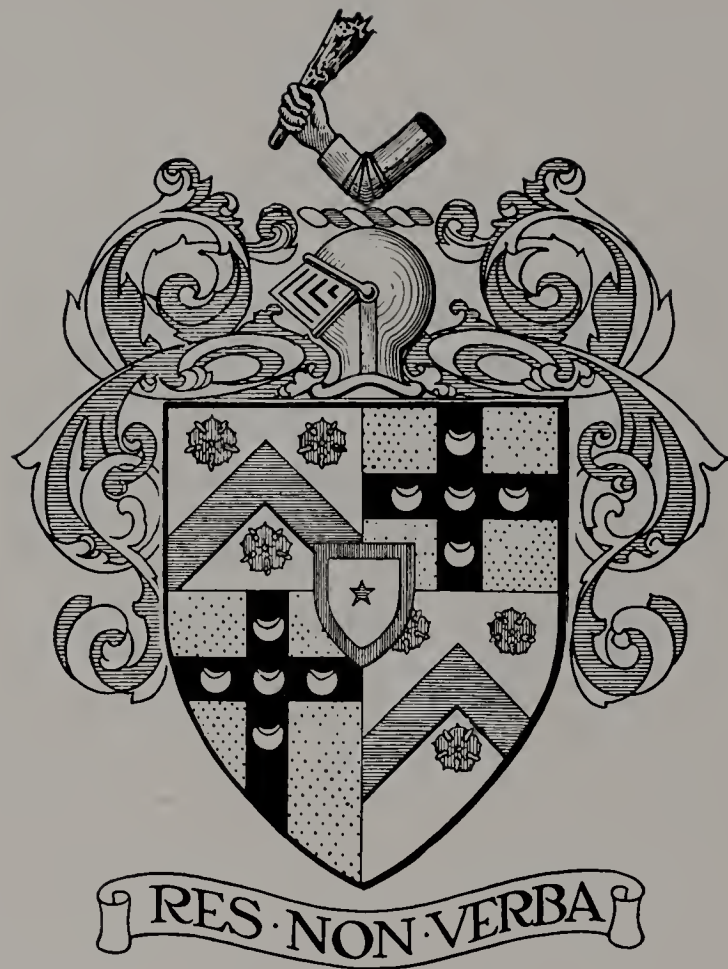
The Editor desires to express his heartiest thanks to those members of his family who have assisted him in collecting data for the preparation of this book.

HUGH B. ROSSELL.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
OCTOBER 15, 1912.

NOTE: The "three survivors" mentioned now (1938) all "belong to the ages." We have taken the liberty of correcting two errors (either clerical or typographical) which appeared in the Second Edition; also of omitting the last clause of the Preface, which refers to matters no longer existent.





## Rossell

### ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS OF THE ROSSELL FAMILY

THIS ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS was designed by the Editor of this work for the sons and daughters of General William T. Rossell. The Escutcheon is a quartered shield of arms, displaying the arms of Zachariah Rossell, Esq. (1723—1815) quartering the arms of Hon. John W. Ellis (1820—1861). The Inescutcheon or "Shield of Pretence," patterned after the Service Flag of the World War, commemorates service in the great conflict. The Crest is the accredited Crest of the Rossell Family, and was first borne in America by Clifford Beakes Rossell about 1879. The Motto has been borne by members of the Rossell Family in America from about 1771 to the present day. The blazons are as follows:

**ESCUTCHEON:** Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, second and third or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, as an honorable augmentation an inescutcheon argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules.

**CREST:** An arm in armor, couped at shoulder and resting on elbow, hand holding a club proper.

**MOTTO:** Res non verba. (Deeds not words.)

**TORSE AND MANTLING:** Argent and azure.

# STEMMATA ROSSELLANA

## THE FAMILY TRADITION.

WHEN Governor Haines of New Jersey placed in the hands of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell (at that time Major, 5th Infantry, U. S. Army) a gold-mounted sword, the gift of the State, in recognition of gallant services on the battle-field, he said: "Major Rossell, you are worthy of your name;" thereby paying a tribute, not only to the man, but also to his name. And, indeed, the name of Rossell, ancient, honorable, rich in tradition, not wholly unknown to history, a synonym for truth, loyalty, and steadfastness, whose blazons symbolize innocence, charity and courage, is a name of which every bearer may well be proud.

2. Families, like nations, have their mythologies. In these traditions, handed down for centuries from generation to generation, fact and fiction are so closely interwoven that it is impossible to separate them. The tradition of the Rossell Family (which is largely verified by the statements of the historians, P. de Longuemare, Roquefort, Riker, Sims and others), is as follows:

3. THE ROSSELL FAMILY is a branch of the Du Rozel Family, which is of Viking origin, and derives its name from a fief possessed by the family prior to the Norman Conquest of England. This fief was the lordship of le Rozel, on the northwest coast of the Department of Manche, in Normandy. It consisted of a bold promontory known as "Cap du Rozel," and a number of square miles of land adjacent to the cape. The name "Rozel" seems to have been bestowed upon the cape by the early settlers in this part of the world. Eventually, it was assumed as a surname by the feudal lord who held domain over this fief, and by him bestowed upon his castle. According to Roquefort, the historian, "le Rozel" means "the tower (or the bold headland) by the water;" the word being composed of "roz," meaning "the rook or castle





# ugh Bertrand <sup>du</sup> Rozel

*Drawn by Elizabeth G. Rossell.*

of the chess-board," and "el," the ancient form of "eau," meaning "water." The name was probably suggested by the towering form of the cape. Today, a small village, bearing the name of "le Rozel," about 330 inhabitants, stands on the coast near the cape. At the entrance to this village, in a verdant valley, near a crystal-clear stream, is the site of the feudal castle of the Norman lords of le Rozel. The original castle was demolished by the French Revolutionaries, but parts of its ruins still stand. The present structure, which dates from about 1820, is a castellated mansion, with a small tower at one corner. It is surrounded by a crenellated wall, flanked by ivied buttresses. The ancient castle bore the name "Chateau du Rozel," which is also borne by its more modern successor. We may poetically translate this name: "Castle of the Towering Headland." Or, if we like, we may Anglicize the name into: "Castle Du Rozel." We have adopted the latter alternative for our illustrations, which depict the castle and further describe it.

4. In the year 1066, Hugh Bertrand du Rozel was the tenant of the castle and Lord of le Rozel. He was the second son of William Bertrand, Baron of Bricquebec. He was a direct descendant of Drogo, who was a brother of the famous Rollo, Duke of Normandy, ancestor of William the Conqueror. As Lord of le Rozel he acquired the surname of Du Rozel, as borne by some of his descendants to this day. Hugh Bertrand, with his four sons, Roger (Robert), Richard, Hugh and Geoffrey (Geoffroy, Godfrey, Theobald), and as many of their retainers and vassals as they could muster, accompanied the Conqueror to England, and took part in the Battle of Hastings, where to the best of our information, Roger, the second son, made the Supreme Sacrifice.

5. After the Conquest, Hugh Bertrand, who was handsomely rewarded by the Conqueror for his services, appears to have acquired a new fief, that of Rosel, which now exists as a small village of about 170 inhabitants, about six miles from the city of Caen, Department of Calvados. He assumed the surname of Rosel, and seems to have been the first person to do so. In a charter dated 1077 he calls himself "Hugues de Rosel." With this change of spelling, the name acquired a new meaning. The Old French word "rosel" appears to be the equivalent of "roseau," signifying "a reed." The approach to Chateau du Rozel is through a long avenue of thickly growing reeds, and it has been suggested that per-





CASTLE DU ROZEL  
French: "Chateau du Rozel"

This beautiful picture of Castle Du Rozel was processed from a water-color painting by the late General Loomis L. Langdon, U. S. Army, which, in turn, was a copy of a painting by an unknown artist. For the full description of the Castle, see Paragraph 3. General Langdon married Miss Russell, who was a traditional descendant of Hugh Bertrand du Rozel II (Paragraph 23). For this most welcome addition to our work, we gratefully acknowledge indebtedness to Colonel Russell C. Langdon, U. S. A., son of General Langdon, for permission to use the picture, also to Colonel B. M. Roszel, O. R. C., who obtained the required permission for us.

On the opposite page are two recent views of Castle Du Rozel, which were kindly contributed by Prof. Ernest N. Roselle, of Aurora, Illinois, who has personally visited the Castle. The upper picture was taken from the same point of view as General Langdon's painting. It shows, very plainly, the progress of the work of restoration. Near the center of the picture may be seen one of the round towers of the original castle. The lower picture is a near view of a part of the outer wall, showing the two ancient towers. The restored tower in the foreground may be seen, in a very ruinous condition, in the background of General Langdon's picture. The gateway, a complete restoration, is shown in the background, between the old round tower and the modern clock-tower. It was through the original gateway, on this very spot, that Hugh Bertrand went, on his way to join Duke William in the conquest of England.





CASTLE DU ROZEL



WALL, TOWERS AND GATEWAY OF CASTLE DU ROZEL

haps this circumstances caused the selection of the name of the new fief and the modification of the spelling of the surname. We are also informed, on good authority, that the ancient French heralds used the term "rozel" or "rosel" in blazoning the heraldic rose. This fact will readily explain the origin of the Shield of the Three Roses, which, in one form or another, is the distinctive escutcheon of the De Rosel-Rossell Family. (See Paragraph 8).

6. Descendants of Hugh Bertrand du Rozel settled in England, and we may find the "footsteps of the family" in the towns named Le Rozel and Rosel on the mainland and on the Channel Islands. And the English chronicles frequently cite the names De Rosel, De Rossell, Rosel, and Rossell, all variations of the family name. Eventually, a large proportion, perhaps a majority, of the family permanently assumed the spelling "Rossell." With this change of spelling came another change of meaning; "rossel," according to the best lexicographers, means "a loose, light land," probably indicating the character of the soil of the estates acquired by the members of the family.

7. In 1669, Major John Rossell (Rosell, Rosel), of London, came to America and settled at Newtown, Long Island, New York. His father had been an officer in Oliver Cromwell's Ironsides, and he also served in the Dictator's army. His children settled in Burlington County, N. J., and Westchester County, N. Y. They are the ancestors of the New Jersey and Delaware branches of the Rossell Family in America, also of other branches. Such, in brief, is the tradition of the Rossell Family.

NOTE. Whenever Hugh Bertrand du Rozel is mentioned in this work, he will, as a rule, be called simply "Hugh Bertrand," but there will be a few exceptions to the rule, when his full name will be given. There is only one citation of him by the name "Hugh de Rosel," which he assumed after the Conquest, and that is the charter he gave to the Abbey of St. Stephen, in which he expressed the desire to soon seek the consolation of a religious life. In like manner, when we mention John Rossell, the first of the name to come to America, in order to preserve his identity, and to prevent confusion of him with other persons, we will, as a rule, call him "Major John Rossell," the name and title by which he is known in the family traditions.

8. THE SHIELD OF THE THREE ROSES is the distinctive escutcheon of the Du Rozel-De Rosel-Rossell Family, and was acquired by Hugh Bertrand du Rozel at the time of the Norman Conquest. It has three distinct designs, and the tinctures vary with the several branches of the family. The



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.

### The Shield of the Three Roses

DE ROSEL OF GUERNSEY AND ROSELL OF COUNTY DERBY: Argent, three roses gules barbed and seeded proper. (Fig. 1.)

ROSSELL OF COUNTY RUTLAND: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules. (Fig. 2.)

ROUSSEAU OF FRANCE AND RUSSELL OF COUNTY RUTLAND: Azure, a chevron between three roses or. (Fig. 2.)

ROSSELL OF COUNTY NOTTINGHAM: Argent, on a bend sable three roses or. (Fig. 3.)

ROSEL OF COUNTY NOTTINGHAM: Argent on a bend vert three roses or. (Fig. 3.)

ROSSELL OF COUNTY SALOP: Gules, on a bend argent three roses of the field. (Fig. 3.)

three designs and their citations in the General Armories are given above. According to our traditions, the blazon borne by Hugh Bertrand, his sons Roger (Robert), Richard and Geoffrey (Theobald), and his grandson Hugh (called "Hugh De Rosel" in some of the records), was: Or, a chevron azure between three roses gules. (Fig. 2.) The Rossell Family in America bears: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper. (Fig. 2.) The Rossell Family of County Essex, England, bears: Or, on a cross sable six mullets argent, an exception to the general rule that every branch of the Rossell Family bears a form of the Shield of the Three Roses.





HON. CLIFFORD S. SIMS

9. HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS (born 1839; died 1896), a prominent and highly-respected citizen of Mount Holly, N. J., a "relative by marriage" of the Rossell Family and a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, appears to have been the first person to compile and publish the traditions and history of the Rossell Family. Judge Sims' first published work was the original edition of *STEMMATA ROSSELLANA*. The title was as follows:

*STEMMATA ROSELLANA*: Compiled from Inquisitiones Post Mortem, Parliamentary Records, Rotuli Hundredorum, Chancery Reports, etc., etc.: By Clifford Stanley Sims, Member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: Philadelphia: William F. Geddes, Printer. No. 320 Chestnut Street: 1859.

10. Judge Sims was only twenty years of age at this time, and the book contains but seven printed pages, nevertheless it shows most careful research and reflects great credit upon its writer. Besides this published work, Judge

Sims left a manuscript, giving an account of the Rossell Family and the allied families of Trent, Beakes and others. This document has been called "The Clark Manuscript," because of the stationer's stamp on the paper, but it is evidently the work of Judge Sims. He also left a few other manuscripts on the same subject. The ancient history of the Rossell Family, compiled from the works of Judge Sims, is as follows:

THE LINEAGE OF HUGH BERTRAND. 760—1077.

11. SVEIDE, the Viking, living in 760—780.

"I was a Viking old!  
My deeds, though manifold,  
No Scald in song has told,  
No Saga taught thee!"  
—H. W. Longfellow.

12. HALFDAN THE AGED, living in 800. His son was

13. IVAR, Jarl of Uppland, living in 830; married a daughter of Eystein Glumra, King of Trondheim; their son

14. EYSTEIN GLUMRA, of Vors; living in 870; he was the father of

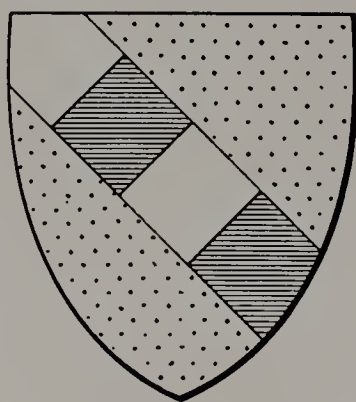
15. ROGNVALD THE POWERFUL, Jarl of Maeri, living in 885; by his first wife he was the father of Drogo; he married, second, Ragnhild, daughter of Hrolf Nefja; issue:—Ivar, Hrolf (better known to history as Rollo, Duke of Normandy), and Thorir, whose daughter, Bergljot, was the mother of Hakon the Powerful.

NOTE. Rollo, Duke of Normandy, was a man of gigantic stature, nearly eight feet in height. It is said of him that he always went into battle on foot, as it was impossible to obtain a horse strong enough to carry the great weight, when both rider and horse were in full armor. Among "the classics of unwritten history" is a curious tradition concerning Rollo. It is to the effect that when he was made Duke of Normandy by King Charles III of France (known as "Charles the Simple"), it became his duty, as an underlord, to "render homage to the King," which meant that he was required to kiss the King's great toe. But the haughty Jarl did not relish this performance, as we may well imagine. The appointed time arrived, Duke Rollo came into the presence of the King to "render homage," and His Majesty's foot was made bare for the occasion, with all due ceremony. But Rollo did not go down upon his knees to kiss the royal toe. He seized the King by his ankle, and then, rising to the full extent of his great height, lifted the royal foot to the level of his own mouth, causing the King to fall backward out of his chair, landing upon the floor with great violence, literally losing his throne, crown, scepter and kingly dignity "all in one fell moment." The King was enraged, but did not dare to attempt to punish so powerful a lord. So he announced that Duke Rollo had "rendered homage to his King" in due form. A variation of this story has it that Duke Rollo designated one of his vassals to actually kiss the royal toe, thus "rendering homage" by proxy, and that it was the vassal, who happened to be as haughty as his master, who caused the King to fall so ignominiously.

16. DROGO (or Hrollagur), living in 896; married Ermina. Their son, Robert, assumed the surname of Turstain. When Duke Rollo divided Normandy among his followers, he gave what is now the northern portion of the Department of Manche to Drogo, his elder brother.

NOTES 1. The genealogy (from Halfdan to Rollo) as given by Judge Sims agrees perfectly with the ancient Sagas, as quoted by Paul B. Du Chaillu in "The Viking Age." The spelling of the Viking names has been revised to make them conform to the orthography of Du Chaillu.

2. The lineage from Duke Rollo to King William the Conqueror is: Rollo (Hrolf)—William (Vilhelm), called "William Longsword,"—Richard I (Rikard I)—Richard II—Robert I, called "Robert Longsword," "Robert le Magnifique" and "Robert le Diable"—William the Conqueror.



TOUS·TEINCTS·DE·SANG

17. ROBERT TURSTAIN, who was also known as "Hrolf (Rollo) Turstain, was living in 920—960; married Gerlotte de Blois, daughter of Theobald, Count of Blois and Chartres; issue:—Anslech, of whom later, Onfroi, surnamed the Dane, and William. The Turstain Arms are: Or, a bend compony argent and azur. The ancient war cry of the Turstains was: "Tous teincts de sang." (All stained with blood). In 960 Robert Turstain deeded certain lands to the Abbey of St. Wandrille.

NOTES 1. Some historians have claimed for Robert Turstain the rather dubious honor of having been the original of "Robert le Diable," a character celebrated in song and story. Others, and perhaps the majority, assert that the real original was Robert I, Duke of Normandy, father of William the Conqueror. (See Paragraph 16, Note 2.)

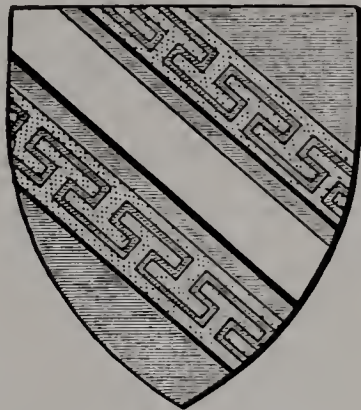
2. The blazon of the Turstain Arms was misprinted in the First Edition. As described and illustrated above it is thought to be correct.

3. An exquisitely beautiful escutcheon is quoted by Judge Sims as the arms of Blois: Azure, a bend argent, cotised potent counter-potent or. This escutcheon is quoted by Aveling's Heraldry as the arms of Champagne, and was one of the quarters of the shield of arms of Isabella, Queen of King Edward II of England.

18. ANSLECH TURSTAIN, Baron of Bricquebec in 943; his eldest son assumed the name of Turstain de Bastenbourg; he had another son, Richard, and a daughter, Ertemburga, who in 955 married Torf de Harcourt.



19. TURSTAIN DE BASTENBOURG, Baron of Bricquebec and Bastenbourg in 980; he had three children:—William, who took the surname of Bertrand, of whom later; Hugh,



#### BLOIS (CHAMPAGNE) ARMS

called "Hugh cum Barba" (Hugh with the Beard), because of his unshaven beard; and Gisela, who married Giraye, Lord of Montreuil and Echaffour.



#### BERTRAND ARMS

20. WILLIAM BERTRAND, Baron of Bricquebec, Lord of Bastenbourg, Barneville, Magneville, la Haulle, Senoville, Vauville, Orglanders and Guernetot; witness to a charter of Duke Richard II to the Monastery of Mont St. Michel in 1023. He had issue:—Robert, Baron of Bricquebec; Hugh, of whom later; William; and Emma, who married Rabel, Count of Montchenseye. The Bertrand arms, as given by the French General Armory, are: Or, a lion rampant sable, armed, langued and crowned gules.

21. HUGH BERTRAND DU ROZEL (Hugh Bertrand of the Towering Headland, Hugh Bertrand, Hugh De Rosel), the traditional ancestor of the Rossell Family, was the second son of William Bertrand, Baron of Bricquebec (Paragraph 20), and was born in 1021. Prior to the Conquest he was Lord of Barneville and of Chateau du Rozel. After the Battle of Hastings, he acquired the lordship of Rosel near

Caen and other manors. He most probably bore the Bertrand Escutcheon, and for this reason we have depicted him with the crowned lion rampant on his shield. (See Paragraph 4 and idealized Portrait.) At the time of the Battle, in addition to other honors, he and his sons acquired the Shield of the Three Roses (Paragraph 8). The blazon borne by Hugh Bertrand and his sons seems to have been: Or, a chevron azure between three roses gules. Their descendants "differenced their arms" by changing the design or the tinctures, but the escutcheon of the family remains "The Shield of the Three Roses" to the present day.

21A. Hugh Bertrand had four sons, named respectively: Roger (Robert), Richard, Hugh and Geoffrey (Theobald), and all five accompanied Duke William to England and took part in the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066. The second son, Richard, was slain in the historic conflict, but the others survived.

21B. As a reward for his services, Hugh Bertrand was appointed King's Cup Bearer (Notes 1 and 5) and also "granted many manors" by King William. Among those many manors were the lordships of Le Rozel in Jersey and Rosel near Caen. The granting of the Shield of the Three Roses also seems to have been a reward for services rendered in the Conquest. But Hugh Bertrand's life was saddened and darkened by the loss of his son. He soon returned to Normandy, and seems to have made his home at Rosel, near the city of Caen, in the Department of Calvados. He assumed the surname of "Rosel" about this time, and seems to have been the first person to do so. In the year 1077, he appears to have decided that worldly possessions and honors were but "vanity of vanities," and to have sought the consolation of a religious life within the walls of the Abbey of St. Stephen, founded by his kinsman and benefactor, King William the Conqueror. This is shown by the following charter, dated 1077:

I. HUGUES DE ROSEL, by the permission of the King, of my wife and of my son Hugues,

Deliver to the Abbey of St. Etienne, at Caen,

The land which I hold of the King's bounty in Granville and Grouchy.

On condition that the Abbot and the Monks receive me shortly of their order.

As witness: Hugues, my son, Raoul de Granville, Robert de Ros. (Also several others.)



NOTES 1. "I was the King's Cup Bearer." (Nehemiah i: 11.) The office of King's Cup Bearer was both honorable and lucrative, and in no sense menial. As Nehemiah, cup bearer to Artaxerxes, King of Babylon, was a law-giver and ruler among his own people, living in princely style, so Hugh Bertrand, cup bearer to William I, King of England, was a "ruler over many manors."

2. Although married, Hugh Bertrand could have entered the Abbey by special dispensation, his wife entering a similar institution at the same time. On the other hand, it is possible that he merely joined a "tertiary order," whose vows were only of limited service, and whose membership involved no renunciation of family ties.

3. Describing the Battle of Hastings, Charles Dickens says, in part: "There was one tall Norman knight who rode before the Norman army on a prancing horse, throwing up his heavy sword and catching it, and singing of the bravery of his countrymen. An English knight, who rode out from the English force to meet him, fell by this knight's hand. Another English knight rode out, and killed the Norman." The Norman knight described by Dickens, may have been Richard Bertrand, the son of Hugh Bertrand du Rozel.

4. Hugh Bertrand, being a feudal lord, could command the services of many vassals and retainers and thus considerably augment the forces of Duke William.

5. "I took up the wine and gave it unto the King." (Nehemiah ii, 1.) On the night following the Battle of Hastings a great feast was held in the tent of William the Conqueror, "while the Norman Lions kept watch over the field," a watch which they have never ceased to keep, for King George VI is a lineal descendant of the Conqueror, and bears the Norman Lions on his shield of arms. But it must have been with an aching heart that Hugh Bertrand attended this feast, and fulfilled his duties as King's Cup Bearer, for his own son, "a noble youth scarce twenty-two summers old," and many of his brave retainers lay dead upon the battle-field. Are the victories of war worth the terrible cost?

6. The history of Hugh Bertrand and his sons is largely legendary; the statements of historians conflict with one another, and there is great confusion of identity, both of persons and places. Regarding many important events our assertions can only be conjecture. Therefore some of the statements may possibly be erroneous. The Editor has endeavored to play the part of a Viking story-teller, and relate the "saga" of Hugh Bertrand and his sons as a complete, harmonious, and more or less romantic history. The facts that the father and his four sons took part in the Battle; that afterwards we have record of only three of the sons; and that the father went into retirement, eventually seeking he solace of a monastic life, would seem to be sufficient warrant for our assertion that one of Hugh Bertrand's sons was slain at Hastings.

7. According to French rules, the words "de" (of) and "du" (of the) in noble French surnames, implying a local origin, are never Capitalized. But when the surname alone is mentioned it is well to Capitalize the words, to prevent an awkward appearance. With the migration of the family to a new country, the dispersion of its members and the adoption of a new language, such names lose their local significance and become arbitrary surnames. It would seem to be good practice, in speaking of the De Rosel Family after the Conquest, to Capitalize the "De." This was the rule followed by Judge Sims in the First Edition, and is the practice of many excellent families, such as the families of De Rossett, Du Chaillu, De Forest, De Vault and others. In quoting French names, or transcribing the notes of French historians, the French rule will be followed.

8. Hugh Bertrand was a witness to a charter dated July 14, 1066, commemorating the donations of his brother, Robert, and his sister, Emma (Paragraph 20), the charter being given by Matilda, wife of William the Conqueror. In this document he is called "Hugh du Rozel."

## AFTER THE CONQUEST. 1077—1135.

22. OUR history for the years immediately after the Battle of Hastings is fragmentary and largely traditional. The researches of Judge Sims and others indicate that, during the years 1066—1150, the name "Hugues de Rosel" or "Hugh De Rosel" was borne by a number of men, who

were the Lords of Barneville, le Rozel in Normandy (Castle Du Rozel), Rosel near Caen, Mezerets, l'Estrée, Reculé, Menil Thicard, la Taille, Le Rozel in Jersey, Rosel in Sark, and Rosel in England. One of these men was Hugh Bertrand himself and another his son. There is no mention of Hugh Bertrand in the "Clark Manuscript," but its first citation, claiming to be an excerpt from the "Doomsday Book," is of "Geoffroy de Rosel, Lord of Rosel," and the second citation is of "Hugues de Rosel, Lord of Rosel near Caen." These two citations appear to refer to the sons of Hugh Bertrand.

22A. ROGER BERTRAND DU ROZEL (Robert de Rosel) was the eldest son of Hugh Bertrand du Rozel; he was born about 1042; died about 1098. He was married and had one son, named Hugh. With his father and three brothers he accompanied Duke William to England and took part in the Battle of Hastings. In 1096-98 he accompanied Duke Robert to the Holy Land in the First Crusade, where he died, perhaps from the effects of wounds received in battle. He was the ancestor of the Rossell Families of Rutland and Nottingham in England, also of the family of Rousseau (Roussel) in France, and of Russell of Rutland in England. His arms were (presumably: Or, a chevron azure between three roses gules.

22B. RICHARD BERTRAND DU ROZEL, the second son of Hugh Bertrand du Rozel, was born about 1044; died October 14, 1066; appears to have never married. To the best of our knowledge and belief, he made the Supreme Sacrifice at the memorable Battle of Hastings.

23. HUGH BERTRAND DU ROZEL II (Hugues de Rosel, Hugh De Rosel), the third son of Hugh Bertrand, was born about 1046; took part, with his father and brothers in the Battle of Hastings, October 14, 1066; witness to his father's charter, 1077; was Lord of Rosel near Caen and of other fiefs during the time of King William Rufus (1087-1100); took part, with his elder brother, Robert, in the First Crusade, 1096. He did not bear the Shield of the Three Roses; his arms were: Argent, a lion rampant gules, on a chief sable three escallop shells of the field, the latter charge being an augmentation in honor of his participation in the Crusade. His son, named Robert, established himself in England and was the ancestor of the Russell Family, "of blessed memory,"



including the Duke of Bedford, who bears the cited blazon. His two daughters were named, respectively, Jocelyn (Jorceline) and Amelia (Hameline).

24. GEOFFREY BERTRAND DU ROZEL (Theobald Bertrand, Geoffrey de Rosel), the fourth son of Hugh Bertrand, was born about 1048; took part in the Battle of Hastings, 1066; his escutcheon was, according to a citation in the "Clark Manuscript": Or, a chevron azure between three roses gules. He seems to have acquired at least one fief in the British Isles after the Conquest. He appears to have been the ancestor of the families of De Rosel of Guernsey and Rosell of Derby. (See Paragraphs 28 and 30.)

#### THE FAMILY IN FRANCE. 1130—1222.

From the Notes of M. Albert Micquelot

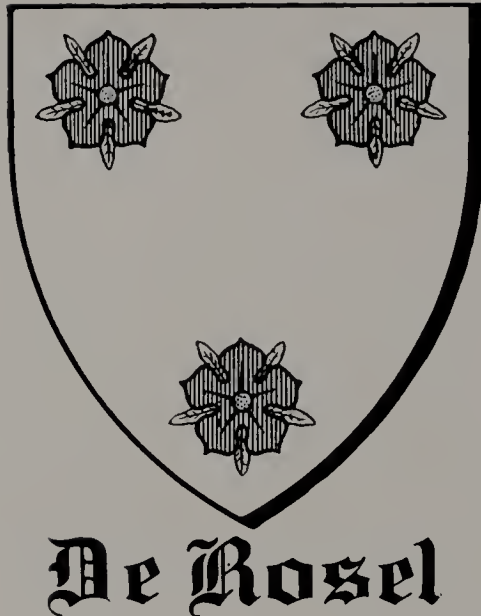
25. JOURDAIN ROUSSEL, Lord of Barneville, who lived "some time in the 12th Century," gave a charter to the Prior of la Taille, conveying the Church of St. Pierre du Rozel as an appanage, in which he mentions the Du Rozel Mill, the ruins of which still stand as a landmark, a short distance from Chateau du Rozel.

26. JEAN (?) DU ROZEL, 1204, "rendered homage" to King Philip Augustus—whether after the manner of Duke Rollo or not, history does not say. (See Paragraph 15, and its Note.) His arms were, as well as we can decipher the ancient blazon: Argent, semee de lis sable, three roses vert, being a form of the Shield of the Three Roses.

27. LUCIE DU ROZEL, who died in 1222, left an annual gift of six measures of flour to the Church of Coutances, to be furnished by the Du Rozel Mill.

#### THE FAMILY IN ENGLAND. 1135-1176.

28. The members of the family who settled in England assumed the surname of "De Rosel," which eventually became "Rossell." The name may be readily traced through the English records. Almost every branch or sub-branch of the family bore some form of the Shield of the Three Roses as its escutcheon. The blazons of De Rosel of Guernsey, Rosell of Denby, Rossell of Nottingham, Rossell of Rutland, and Rossell of Salop, also those of Roussel (Rousseau) of France and Russell of Rutland are all of them varieties of the Shield



This illustration shows the De Rosel Escutcheon, and is the first variation of the Shield of the Three Roses to be made by the members of the family. The blazon reads: Argent, three roses gules barbed and seeded proper. It is officially credited to the families of De Rosel of Guernsey and Rosell of County Derby. It is also part of the quartered shield of the Lowe Family, the Rosell heiress having married a Lowe. It is a blazon of great simplicity, but of exquisite beauty. The virtues symbolized are innocence and courage.

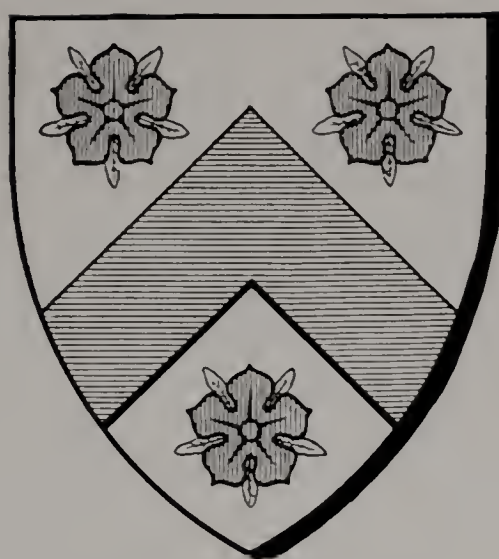
of the Three Roses. The sons of Hugh Bertrand are frequently cited in the English records by the name "De Rosel."

29. During the 12th Century the De Rosel Family established many manors in the British Isles, and was associated with the De Buron, De Boves, De Lexington and other noble families. Hugh De Rosel and his son, Ralph, both married ladies of the De Boves Family, whose arms, as cited by Judge Sims were: Argent, on a bend azure, three griffin's heads erased of the first; a blazon that was later assumed by the Lowe Family. (Paragraphs 30, 31 and 33.)

30. PATRICK DE ROSEL (or De Rossel or De Rosell) held the Manor of Denby, County Derby, under the De Buron Family in 1135. He possibly bore the De Rosel Escutcheon. He seems to have been the ancestor of the family-branch of Denby, County Derby. This branch bore the De Rosel Escutcheon in the time of King Henry III (1272—1307). In the time of King Henry VI (1422—1461) the male line of this branch became extinct and the heiress married Laurence Lowe.

NOTES. 1. This Patrick De Rosel was probably a grandson of Geoffrey Bertrand du Rozel (Paragraph 24), the youngest son of Hugh Bertrand.

2. One of his descendants will be cited later.



## Rossell

This illustration shows the escutcheon of the Rossell Family of County Rutland, presumably the arms of Ralph De Rosel (Paragraph 33). The blazon reads: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules. The virtues symbolized are innocence, charity and courage. The escutcheon of the Rossell Family in America is a composite of the two escutcheons illustrated here, being the shield of arms of Rossell of Rutland with the roses blazoned "barbed and seeded proper," as on the De Rosel Arms.

31. HUGH DE ROSEL (Hugo de Rosel), as his name appears in the English records, is identified as Hugh Bertrand du Rozel III, the son, possibly the only son, of Roger Bertrand Du Rozel (Paragraph 22A). The date of his birth may be computed as October 23, 1067. He is cited as living in the year 1148, age 81 years. His arms were, presumably: Or, a chevron azure between three roses gules. He was "a lord of many manors, granted by the King. He also possessed a large tract of land at Ampton, County Suffolk. His wife was a member of the De Boves Family (Paragraph 29); they had issue:—Simon (Paragraph 32); Nicholas (Paragraph 32A); Ralph (Paragraph 33) and Philippa. In 1148 he gave the following charter to Rufford Abbey:

HUGH DE ROSEL to all the sons of the Holy Church:  
Health!

Know that I have conceded to the Brothers of Rufford,  
With the consent of Hugh De Buron and his son Roger,

All the land which I possess at Ampton, in fee and in inheritance,  
in wood, and plain, in waters, meads and pastures,

Free and quit from every earthly service.

But reserving annually to myself and heirs, six out of the ten shillings which the Brothers are to render from the land, at the Feast of St. John the Baptist.

As witness: Robert, Priest of Bibasthorpe, Hugh De Buron, Warine De Trigintha, Wido De Almeton and Reginald De Lexington.



NOTES. The reader may observe that the citation of Hugh De Rosel conflicts with his citation in the former editions of this work. In the older editions, the error was made of confusing his identity with that of his uncle, who bore the same name as himself, and the two of them were cited as one and the same person. The Editor has endeavored to correct this error to the best of his ability. For references to the charter, see the Notes to Paragraph 33.

32. SIMON DE ROSEL, Esq. (Simon De Rossell) of Cotgrove (Cotgrave), County Nottingham, was the son of Hugh De Rosel and was living at the time of King Henry II (1154-1189). He was born about 1097. He was the ancestor of the Rossell Family of County Nottingham. Although it can *only* be conjecture, it is reasonable to suppose that his escutcheon was: Or, on a bend azure three roses of the field. He was the father of William De Rossell and the great-grandfather of John De Rossell, Esq.

32A. NICHOLAS DE ROSEL, although we have no records concerning him, may be supposed to have been the ancestor of the families of Rousseau (Roussel) of France and Russell of County Rutland, England. Both of these families have permitted the spelling of the surname to become corrupted, and both of them bear the same escutcheon: Azure, a chevron between three roses or.

33. RALPH DE ROSEL, son of Hugh De Rosel (Paragraph 31), married Agnes De Boves. He most probably bore the escutcheon of the Rossell Family of County Rutland: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules. It is thought that he was the ancestor of that branch of the family. In 1176, when about 75 years of age, he gave the following charter to Rufford Abbey:

To all the sons of the Holy Mother Church:

Ralph, son of Hugh De Rosel, wishes health!

Know that I have conceded and hereby confirmed to God, to blessed Mary and the Monks of Rufford,

For the weal of my own soul and that of my father, ancestors and successors, in pure and perpetual alms,

My whole land of Ampton, consisting of twelve bovates,

With the reservation only to myself and heirs of six shillings, in Summer, at the Nativity of St. John the Baptist, and the like sum to the Prior of Lenton, at the Feast of St. Martin, in Winter.

These alms, I and my heirs will guarantee to the said Monks, and defend forever against all claimants;

And it is to be noted: That for these lands the Fraternity have never rendered, nor are liable ever to render, secular service to the King.

NOTES. 1. Rufford Abbey, according to the "Catholic Encyclopedia," was a monastery of the Cistercian Order, established about 1147, and stood about two miles south of Ollerton, County Nottingham. It is now in the possession of

the Saville Family, and the ruins of the ancient abbey are incorporated into the modern mansion.

2. The Nativity of St. John the Baptist is June 24; the Feast of St. Martin, or "Martinmas" is November 11.

3. The "bovate" or "ox-gang" was an ancient land-measure, supposed to be as much land as an ox could plow in one season; it varied greatly according to locality, but was usually reckoned at about 15 acres. We may therefore presume that the "twelve bovates" of the charter were equal to 180 acres.

4. "Ampton" is mentioned by Carlisle as being in the County of Suffolk.

5. The statement in the former editions that Ralph De Rosel bore the modern escutcheon of the Rossell family of Nottingham is manifestly an error, as authentic records show that the Nottingham line is descended from Simon De Rosel.

#### THE ROSSELL FAMILY OF COUNTY NOTTINGHAM. 1132-1667.



34. THE ESCUTCHEON of the Rossell Family of Nottingham is shown in the illustration. The design is always the same (on a bend, three roses), but the tinctures vary, different heads of family branches having changed the tinctures from time to time. Our text has established a complete, unbroken lineage from Sveide, the Viking, living in 760, to Simon De Rosel, living in 1154. We will now give the continuous, unbroken lineage, "from sire to son," beginning with William De Rossell, son of Simon De Rosel, living in 1199, and ending with Thomas Rossell, Esq., and his children, who were living in 1667. In the old records, the spelling of the surname is subject to many variations. As a matter of convenience, we will use the modern spelling of the name, "Rossell," occasionally citing the original spelling of the old record.

35. WILLIAM DE ROSSELL (De Rosel) was the son of Simon De Rosel, and fourth in descent from Hugh Bertrand du Rozel. His arms are supposed to have been: Or, on a bend azure three roses of the field. His wife was named Dionysia; they sustained a suit brought against them at Bedford, in 1199, by Walter Hacon. They had a son named JOHN.

36. JOHN DE ROSSELL (Rosel), son of William De Rossell, was born about 1167; he had two sons, JOHN and Simon (living in County Buckingham in 1260).

37. JOHN DE ROSSELL, ESQ. (John de Rosel, John Rosel, John Rossel), great-grandson of Simon De Rosel (Paragraph 32), was born about 1214 and was living in 1290. He is cited as the Assessor and Collector of the County of Huntingdon in 1283. His arms were, presumably: Argent, on a bend vert three roses or. He was a prominent man of his time. He was the father of:—

38. JOHN ROSSELL, born about 1244; father of:—

39. JOHN ROSSELL, born about 1274; father of:—

40. JOHN ROSSELL, born about 1304; father of:—

41. THOMAS ROSSELL, born about 1334; married the daughter and heiress of Robert Basily; issue:—

42. ROBERT ROSSELL, born about 1359; living in 1394; father of:—

43. JOHN ROSSELL (Rosel), born about 1384; living in 1409; married the daughter of Sir Edmund Pierpont; issue:—

44. JOHN ROSSELL, ESQ. (Rosel, Rosell), was born about 1409; his first wife was named Margaret; issue:—THOMAS; his second wife was named Agnes; he was living in County Nottingham in 1460. His arms were: Argent, on a bend vert three roses or.

45. THOMAS ROSSELL was born about 1439 and was living in 1487; he married Agnes Bingham, daughter of John Bingham of Kercolston; issue:—JOHN, Robert, Ralph, Thomas (living at an advanced age in County Cambridge in 1560), and William.

46. JOHN ROSSELL, born about 1469; living in 1509; married Isabella Babbington, daughter of Joseph Babbington, Esq., of Dethick; issue:—HAROLD, George and Edmund (wife named Joan).

47. HAROLD ROSSELL, born about 1499; married Dorothy Cranmer, daughter of Thomas Cranmer, Esq.; issue:—

48. JOHN ROSSELL, ESQ. (John Rosel), was born about 1527; his arms were: Argent, on a bend vert three roses or; he married (first) Barbara Sacheverell, daughter of Henry Sacheverell of Radcliff-upon-Sore; issue:—JOHN; married



(second) Annora Pierpont, daughter of Sir George Pierpont; issue:—Gervas, Anthony and Henry.

49. JOHN ROSSELL, Esq. (John Rosel, John Rossel), eldest son of John Rossell, Esq., was born about 1552; living in 1625; his arms were: Argent, on a bend vert three roses or; he married Maria Cranmer, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Cranmer, Esq., of Aslacton; issue:—

50. GEORGE ROSSELL, Esq., who was born about 1577 and was living in 1625. He was thirteenth in descent from John De Rossell, Esq., living in 1290 (Paragraph 37). His arms were: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, on a bend sable three roses or, second argent, on a chevron azure between three pelicans sable as many cinquefoils or, third argent, a fess fusily gules each fusil charged with an escallop or. He married Margaret Whalley of Cotgrove (Cotgrave); issue:—GERVAS and Elizabeth married (first) Nicholas Strelley; married (second) Richard Lord Byron.

51. GERVAS ROSSELL, Esq. (Rosel), son of George Rossell, Esq., was born about 1601. He married (first) Elizabeth Hacker, daughter of Francis Hacker; issue:—THOMAS and Anna; married (second) Jane Ascough, daughter of Sir Roger Ascough; issue:—Elizabeth, Katherine and Maria.

52. THOMAS ROSSELL, Esq. (Rosel), was, according to his own record, born in 1626. This record was compiled about 1667, and gives an absolutely unbroken line of descent from Hugh Bertrand. It is given in full in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire." Thomas Rossell, Esq., was a kinsman and a contemporary of Major John Rossell, the first member of the Rossell Family to settle in the New World. His arms were those of his grandfather (Paragraph 50). He married Elizabeth Wright, daughter of John Wright of Ripley, County Derby; issue:—Gervas (born 1664) and Elizabeth (born 1667).

#### SOME ADDITIONAL CITATIONS 1200-1660.

52A. WITH the citation of Thomas Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 52) the continuous, unbroken lineage from Sveide, the Viking (Paragraph 11) comes to an end. A new lineage will be begun from Major John Rossell (Paragraphs 55 and 60), the first of the name to settle in America, and who was both kinsman and contemporary of Thomas Rossell, Esq. We also have a number of citations, mostly collected from

the works of Judge Sims, of persons who either were collaterals of the Nottingham line as we have given it or were descendants of Patrick De Rosel (Paragraph 30) or Ralph De Rosel (Paragraph 33). The citations follow:

52B. ROBERT DE ROSELL, living in 1200.

52C. HENRY (?) ROSSELL, married a co-heiress of Morwick in Northumberland, 1258.

52D. ROGER ROSSELL, living in 1297.

52E. WILLIAM ROSSELL, living in 1307-1329.

52F. WILLIAM DE ROSSELL, Knight of the Shire for Derby, 1325. He was probably a scion of the extinct line of Denby (Paragraph 30).

52G. PETER ROSSELL, of County Salop, cited in Burke's General Armory, bore the blazon: Gules, on a bend argent three roses of the field.

52H. JACQUES ROSSELL (James Rossell), living in 1393.

52I. WALTER ROSSELL, living in 1428.

52J. JOHN (?) ROSSELL, an officer in Oliver Cromwell's "Ironsides," living in 1640.

53. GERVAS ROSSELL married Anne, daughter of Henry Wigley, of Wigwell, in 1660.

NOTE. THE ROSSALL FAMILY. This family, which bears a distinct escutcheon, that is in no sense a "differencing" of the Shield of the Three Roses, may possibly be a branch of the original family that has adopted its own coat of arms, like the family of Rossell of Essex (Paragraph 8), and slightly changed the spelling of the name. The following names, which we have thought best to omit from the text, are cited in Judge Sims' works: Radulphus De Rossal, 1215; Thomas De Rossal, 1245; Thomas De Rossale, appointed to command 1,000 foot-soldiers to be raised by him from the Counties of Salop and Stafford, Knight of the Shire for Salop, 1300-1302, 1319 and 1322; John Rossalle, County Salop, 1405; William Rossall of County York, 1425. The Rossall Arms are: Azure, a fess between six martlets or.

NOTE 2. Two citations are found in an almost illegible manuscript left by Judge Sims. One is of "Radulphus Rosel," manifestly referring to Ralph De Rosel (Paragraph 33). The other is of "William de Rozel, living 1066-1087," and probably refers to a son of one of the sons of Hugh Bertrand.

#### HYPOTHETICAL LINEAGE OF MAJOR JOHN ROSSELL

54. IF WE use our imagination, we can construct a lineage for Major John Rossell. which although hypothetical, is quite possible, and, in fact, very probable. It will be noted that John Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 48) married (second) Annora Pierpont, by whom he had three sons, Gervas, Anthony and Henry. We also have the citation of Gervas Rossell (Paragraph 53), living in 1660, who cannot be

identified as one of the three gentlemen named Gervas Rossell and cited in Paragraphs 48, 50, 51 and 52. These facts strongly indicate that at least one of the younger sons of John Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 48) was married and had issue, and that he was the progenitor of the Gervas Rossell who married Anne Wigley in 1660. (Paragraph 53.) We also have the citation of John (?) Rossell (Paragraph 52 J), who was living in 1640, and who was an officer in Cromwell's celebrated "Ironsides." The family tradition, for many years, identified this man as Major John Rossell, our first settler in America. But recent discoveries demonstrate that this was an error, that Major John Rossell was a younger man, that he was born about 1633; was married in 1668, and came to America in 1669. It is quite probable, however, that the John Rossell who served under Oliver Cromwell was the father of Major John Rossell and also of Gervas Rossell. Henry Rossell, the youngest son of John Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 48), was, it would seem, born about 1574; it is therefore possible—in fact, very probable—that he was the father of the John (?) Rossell who was a member of Cromwell's "Ironsides," and who in turn seems to have been the father of Major John Rossell, our first immigrant, and also of Gervas Rossell (Paragraph 53). If we admit this hypothesis, we will have established an absolutely unbroken lineage, from the Viking of 760 to the latest generation of the Rossell Family in America. The "hypothetical lineage" of Major John Rossell is given in proper form in the Notes to this Paragraph.

NOTES. 1 The "hypothetical lineage" of Major John Rossell, in proper form, is as follows:

2. JOHN ROSSELL, ESQ. (Paragraph 48), was born about 1527; married (first) Barbara Sacheverell; issue:—John (Paragraph 49); married (second) Annora Pierpont; issue:—Gervas, Anthony and HENRY.

3. HENRY ROSSELL, born about 1574; father of:—

4. JOHN (?) ROSSELL (Paragraph 52 J), was born about 1603; he was an officer in Cromwell's "Ironsides;" he was living in 1640; he had two sons:—JOHN and Gervas (Paragraph 53).

5. MAJOR JOHN ROSSELL, the first of the name to settle in America, was born about 1633; living at Newtown, N. Y., in 1678. (See Paragraphs 7 and 60.)

#### THE MIGRATION TO AMERICA. 1669.

55. IN THE year 766 Sveide the Viking (Paragraph 11), the first ancestor cited in this work, was living! In the year 1066, three centuries later, his descendant, Hugh Bertrand (Paragraph 21), landed on the British shore with William



the Conqueror! In the year 1669, six hundred and three years after the Norman Conquest of England, Major John Rossell, descendant of Hugh Bertrand, and ancestor of the Rossell Family in America, crossed the Atlantic and landed on the American shore! An unbroken line of descent may be traced from him to the Rossell Family of today! The arms of Major John Rossell were, in all probability: Argent, on a bend vert three roses or. (See Paragraph 48). However, the Rossell Family in America has assumed a distinctive escutcheon of its own, a form of the Shield of the Three Roses, which has been borne by members of the family in America for over 150 years.

#### FAMILY HERALDRY

**NOTE.** The escutcheon follows the surname. Children bear their father's name, and in like manner they bear his shield of arms and crest. In the matter of mottoes, however, every person is at liberty to choose any watch-word he desires. A husband and his wife bear the arms of both families on a single shield, each having a life-interest in the arms of the other. If the wife is not an heiress, the two escutcheons are impaled (displayed side by side). If the wife is an heiress, her arms are borne upon a shield of pretence, which is a small shield of arms, superimposed upon her husband's escutcheon, and their children bear a quartered shield, displaying the arms of both parents. The heraldic term "pretence" must not be confused with the word "pretense," meaning a pretext or subterfuge. A "shield of pretence" is simply a small shield, which has its own blazon, and is displayed at the honor point of a larger escutcheon. The terms "shield of pretence" and "inescutcheon" are practically synonymous. The terms "in surtout" or "over all" mean that the small shield is superimposed upon the large one, thus covering and concealing a part of it.

Any man is a potential "Patriarch of the Family." A family branch may begin with him, which his children will carry on after he passes away. Should he die unmarried, or without issue, a potential family-branch has come to an end, and he is entitled to a hatchment (achievement of arms painted especially for the dead) with a morthead (death's head; skull) for a crest, just as though he had been the sole survivor of a long ancestral line.

Any woman, left by the death of her father, without a brother or living issue of a deceased brother, is an heraldic heiress; if two or more sisters are thus left they are co-heiresses. The husband of an heiress bears his wife's arms in pretence upon his own escutcheon and their children quarter the father's arms with those of the mother, bequeathing the quartered escutcheon to their children.

Ladies, if unmarried or widowed, should bear their escutcheons on a lozenge (an equilateral figure like the diamond-spot on playing cards) instead of on a shield. A single lady may decorate her lozenge with a "true-love-knot" (a device resembling a double loop of ribbon, tied with a bow-knot), if she so desires. A widow bears her escutcheon without decoration. As a rule, ladies do not bear the family crest, but there have been, and there may be, exceptions to this rule.

A wife bears exactly the same shield of arms as her husband.

There is no law in the United States of America governing family heraldry except the "law of noblesse oblige," and the simple rules of heraldry regarding the colors of shields of arms and the charges (devices) upon them. Certain heraldic devices are, however, protected by the trade-mark laws, restricting the use of such devices.

In the course of this work the Editor will give some suggestions regarding augmentations to be added to the family escutcheons, also the blazons for quartered shields of arms for certain members of the Rossell Family or descendants of heiresses. He trusts his suggestions will be approved and received in the spirit in which they were given.

THE ARMS OF THE ROSSELL FAMILY.

By HUGH B. ROSSELL.

This is our Shield: a field of spotless white,  
Three blood-red roses and a chevron blue;  
Our Crest, a mighty arm in armor bright;  
And "Deeds not words," so reads our motto true.

Courage and Innocence and Charity,  
They are our virtues, and while life doth last,  
No matter what we do nor where we be,  
Let us cling to them till our day be past.

To keep that stainless Shield from foul blots free  
It is the duty of us, every one,  
That when the end of earthly things we see  
We'll hear from God's own lips the words "Well done."





Rossell

THE ARMS OF THE ROSSELL FAMILY  
IN AMERICA

56. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS of the Rossell Family in America is shown in the large engraving on the opposite page. The escutcheon and motto were assumed by Zachariah Rossell, Esq., of Mount Holly, N. J., not later than 1787. A seal, engraved with the escutcheon and motto was in the possession of his grandson, General Zachariah Rossell of New Jersey (living 1787-1842), and is now in the possession of Commander Henry E. Rossell, U. S. N. The crest is cited in Fairbairn's Book of Crests as the crest of the Rossell Family. It was assumed by Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq., of Philadelphia, about 1879. The blazons are as follows:

**ESCUTCHEON:** Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper.

**CREST:** An arm embowed in armour couped at shoulder and resting on elbow holding in hand a club proper.

**MOTTO:** Res non verba. (Deeds not words.)

**TORSE AND MANTLING:** Argent and azure.

56A. In the United States of America, the bearing of coat-armor is a simple matter of sentiment and of pride in one's ancestors. It is not regulated by law, as in the British Empire. An American citizen may bear the escutcheon of his ancestors without fear or favor. And he may, of his own volition, assume arms of adoption, difference his arms by the addition of an ordinary or charge, or by change of tinctures, or assume an honorable augmentation for good and sufficient reason.

56B. The late Hon. Edwin Robert Walker, former Chancellor of New Jersey, summed up the whole matter when he said to the Editor, "In matters heraldic, I see no reason why we may not do for ourselves in America that which could be done for us in other countries by the constituted authority."

56C. But the law of "noblesse oblige" holds good, and all Americans should be bound by it. We must not assume an escutcheon which manifestly belongs to another family than ours; and we should obey the rules of heraldry.

56D. The escutcheon of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., differs from the escutcheon of the Rossell Family of Rutland, in that the three red roses are blazoned "barbed and seeded proper," that is, with green sepals and yellow stamens, thus giving the roses a more natural appearance. The roses on the ancient escutcheon of De Rosel were blazoned after this manner. (See Paragraph 8.)

56E. The question might be asked: Why did not Zachariah Rossell, Esq., assume the ancient blazon of the Rossell Family of Nottingham, which seems to be the paternal escutcheon of Major John Rossell?" And the answer is: He wished to have a distinctive escutcheon for the family in America, and he desired that it should have the design of the original form of the Shield of the Three Roses.

56F. All persons who bear the surname of "Rossell" and who are descended from Zachariah Rossell, Esq., of Mount Holly, N. J., and also the children of all heiresses of such persons, have an unquestioned birth-right to the escutcheon of Zachariah Rossell. And all persons bearing the surname of "Rossell" and who are descended from Major John Rossell of Newtown, and also the children of heiresses of such persons, are welcome to bear the escutcheon as their "arms of adoption."

57. Every member of the family who bears this coat of arms should always remember that the escutcheon is the "Family Flag," that it symbolizes the traditions and principles of the family, and as such, it should be treated with the same respect and veneration that we show to the National Flag. The tinctures of the Rossell Escutcheon are the same as those of the Flag of the United States and symbolize the virtues, Courage (gules—red), Innocence (argent—silver or white) and Charity (azure—blue). The members of one branch of the Rossell Family in America have borne this Achievement of Arms for nearly two centuries, "no man forbidding them," therefore no member of the family need hesitate to assume it.

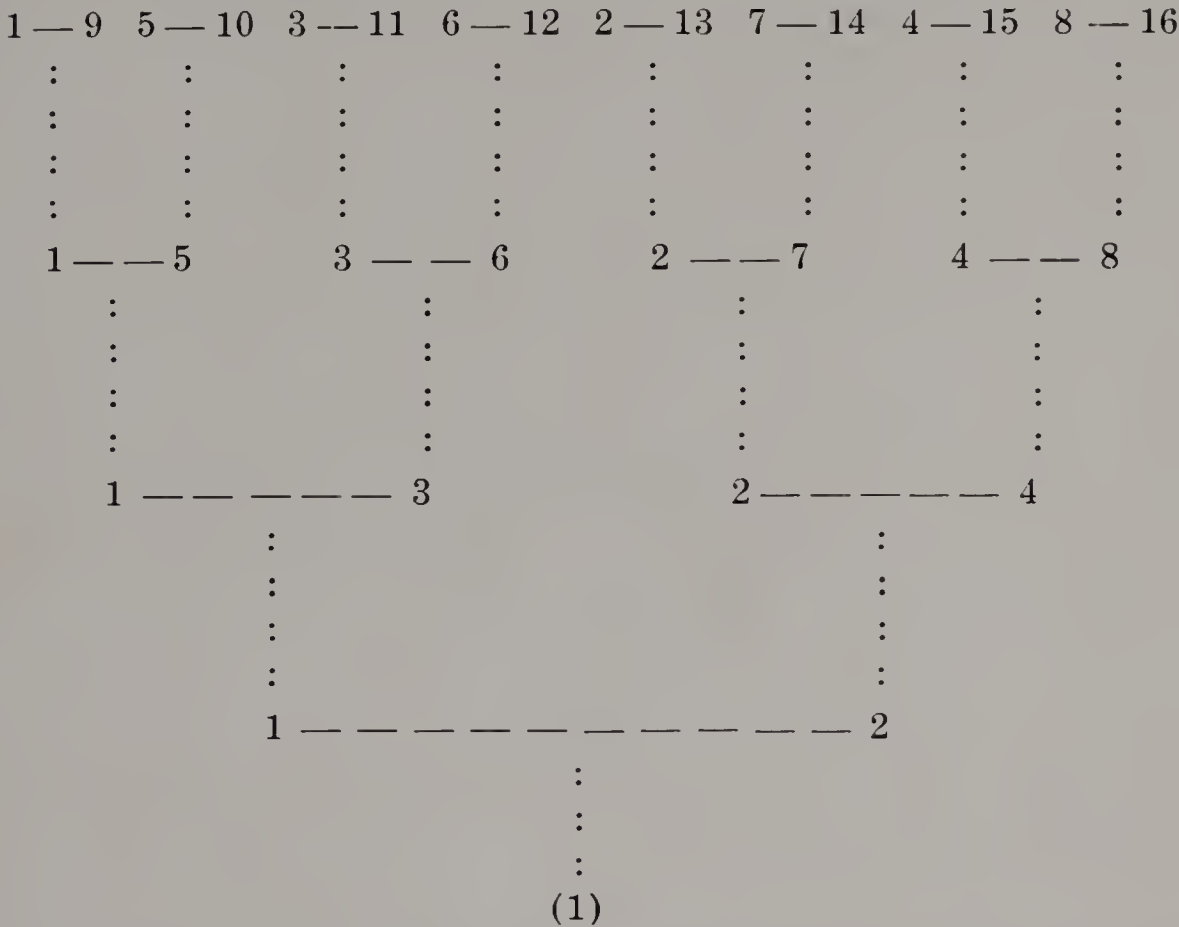
57A. The arms of the Rossell Family in America are not cited in the British Armories. There are but few American blazons thus enrolled, and they were borne by persons who attained international celebrity. It is probable that Zachariah Rossell, Esq., assumed his coat of arms at the time he was appointed a Justice of the Peace in 1769. He would undoubtedly have sought and obtained an official grant, but the Revolution put an end to that proceeding. The independence of the United States being achieved, he bore his arms as an American blazon.



NOTES. SUGGESTIONS TO ESQUIRES.

1. The title "Esquire," which we frequently use today as a "title of respect," is the equivalent of the ancient term "Armiger." meaning "one who bears a coat of arms." For example (Paragraph 47), the record compiled in 1667 mentions "Thomas Cranmer, Armiger." In our transcription we call him "Thomas Cranmer, Esquire."

2. THE SIXTEEN ESCUTCHEONS. A PATENT OF NOBILITY.



ACCORDING to "Burke's General Armory," the finding of sixteen escutcheons, borne by one's nearest ancestors, is the equivalent of a patent of nobility. The required lineage is shown in the chart, each person being represented by a number. All persons represented by the same number are members of the same family and bear the same escutcheon. The horizontal lines indicate marriages, and the dotted, vertical lines lead to the issue of such marriages. The numbers, as they appear in the chart, represent, respectively:

- (1). The person achieving the patent of nobility.
- 1—2. His father and mother.
- 1—3. His paternal grandfather and grandmother.
- 2—4. His maternal grandfather and grandmother.
- 1—5, 3—6. His paternal great-grandparents.
- 2—7, 4—8. His maternal great-grandparents.
- 1—9, 5—10, 3—11, 6—12. His paternal great-great-grandparents.
- 2—13, 7—14, 4—15, 8—16. His maternal great-great-grandparents.

The names of all persons should be enrolled, and the blazons of all the family escutcheons obtained.

It may be observed that the sixteen great-great-grandparents represent sixteen different families, every family bearing its own escutcheon.



*Fig 1*



*Fig 2*



FIG. 3

Fig. 1. The Shield of Augmentation for those who personally served in the World War or their descendants: "Argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules." Fig. 2. The Shield of Augmentation for the descendants of those who made the Supreme Sacrifice in the great conflict: "Sable, a mullet within a bordure or." Fig. 3 shows the Shield of Augmentation superimposed on a voided shield, to indicate its size and position. It should be superimposed on the Family Escutcheon in the same manner. As the Shield of Augmentation is self-contained, and has its own blazon, it may be placed upon any shield of arms.



## 3. THE SHIELD OF AUGMENTATION.

THE EDITOR respectfully suggests that all American Esquires (Armigers, persons who bear, or are entitled to bear, a coat of arms), who rendered personal service in the armed forces of the United States during the World War, or are the descendants of an ancestor who rendered such service, add an augmentation to their escutcheons in honor of their own or their ancestor's service.

This augmentation should take the form of a "shield of pretence," or "in-escutcheon," that is, a small shield of arms, superimposed upon the Family Escutcheon. The blazon of this shield of pretence is the same as that of the Service Flag, which was displayed on so many American homes during the war. It is a white or silver shield surrounded by a red border, and bearing a single blue star. To give the blazon in the language of heraldry, place a comma after the blazon of the Family Escutcheon and add: "as an honorable augmentation, in surtout an inescutcheon argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules."

Those whose ancestor made the Supreme Sacrifice should bear a different augmentation. In this case the shield should be black and the star and border golden. In heraldic language: ". . . as an honorable augmentation, in surtout an inescutcheon sable, a mullet within a bordure or."

Either of these augmentations is a shield of pretence, has its own blazon, and is complete in itself, and may be superimposed upon any shield of arms.

If the Family Escutcheon already bears a shield of pretence, the augmentation should be drawn on a small scale, and placed on the honor point of the shield of pretence, thus forming what may be called "a shield of pretence on a shield of pretence."

If the family bears a quartered shield of arms, the augmentation should be of the proper size, and placed at the honor point of the shield.

In the case of an impaled shield showing the escutcheons of two families (husband and wife), if both families are entitled to bear the augmentation, it should be displayed at the honor point of the shield; but if only one of the families has the right to bear the augmentation, it should be displayed on the escutcheon of that family only.

The illustrations give further information regarding the augmentation. The Editor trusts that this suggestion will be received in the same spirit in which it was given—the desire to honor one's own family and ancestors.

## THE FAMILY IN AMERICA. 1669-1795.

58. THE first person, bearing the name of Rossell, who settled in America was Major John Rossell, an early settler at Newtown, Long Island, New York. The exact date of his arrival in the New World is not known. Evidently he was not one of the first settlers of Newtown, as he is not cited in the proclamation of Governor Richard Nicoll, in 1666; but he is cited as a taxpayer of Newtown in the records for the year 1678, and he is cited by name in the proclamation of Governor Thomas Dongan, November 25, 1686. Thus we have absolute proof that he was a resident and a land-owner of Newtown. Furthermore, Major John Rossell is the only man mentioned in American records who could possibly have been the father of the young people who settled in Westchester County, N. Y., and in Burlington County, N. J., and who became the ancestors of the several branches of the Rossell Family as they exist today. The members of these family-branches are fully warranted in claiming Major John Rossell as their ancestor.

NOTE. There are a number of descendants of Major John Rossell who are not enrolled in this work. And there are persons now living in the United States, who bear the name of Rossell, who are not his descendants, their ancestors having come to America at a later date. The Editor trusts that future editions of STEMMATA ROSSELLANA will cite the names of all such persons, so that all who bear the name will be enrolled.

58A. According to the family tradition, Major John Rossell "was an officer in Cromwell's army." In the light of recent discoveries, it appears that his father was an officer in Oliver Cromwell's celebrated "Ironsides"; and that he was, himself, a junior army-officer, during the latter days of the Commonwealth. As our traditions have given him the courtesy-title of "Major," we will call him "Major John Rossell" whenever he is mentioned in this work, thereby preserving his identity, and preventing him from being confused with others of the same name. (See Note to Paragraph 7, also Paragraphs 52J and 54.)

NOTE. Frank B. Bielaski, Esq., of New York City, has made a most profound search of the records of the Rossell Family in England and America. As the result of his research, we have been enabled to establish first, an absolutely unbroken lineage from Sveide, the Viking, through Hugh Bertrand du Rozel, to Thomas Rossell, Esq., a kinsman and contemporary of Major John Rossell (Paragraphs 11-52); second, a lineage for Major John Rossell, which, although hypothetical, is very probable (Paragraph 54); and third, unbroken lineage from Major John Rossell to the Rossell Family of today (Paragraphs 60-72). Mr. Bielaski has kindly furnished us with the results of his labors, and the Editor gratefully acknowledges our indebtedness to him.

59. In such annals as are available, the name "Rossell" is subject to many erratic variations of spelling. This, however, is a matter of indifference. Documents of those days are frequently found, in which the name of the principal person mentioned is spelled in three or four different ways. In our transcription, we will uniformly adhere to the spelling "Rossell," occasionally quoting (in brackets) the vagaries of orthography of the ancient manuscripts.

60. MAJOR JOHN ROSSELL—to give him the title by which he is known in the "unwritten history" of the Rossell Family—was the first of the name to settle in America. Recent discoveries indicate that he was the son of John (?) Rossell (Paragraph 52J) who was an officer in Oliver Cromwell's "Ironsides." Major John Rossell was a kinsman and contemporary of Thomas Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 52), who compiled the lineage of the Rossell Family of Nottingham; and he seems to have served in the British Army, under the Cromwells, although his title of "Major" is simply one of courtesy, bestowed by the family traditions. He was born about 1633; he was a resident of London, and probably was an eye-witness of the horrors of the Great Plague and the Great Fire in the years 1664-1666. He married Mary Johnson at London in 1668, and migrated to America the following year. He settled at Newtown, N. Y., and was cited as a taxpayer of the settlement in 1678. He was cited by name as a grantee of the charter of Governor Thomas Dongan, Novem-



ber 25, 1686. He had issue:—Thomas, Charles, Rachel, Alexander and Nathaniel.

NOTES. 1. There were two other immigrants, who bore the name of "Rossell," who came to America a little later than Major John Rossell. Neither of them left any descendants in the New World. A short account of their career is as follows:

2. FRANCIS AND MICHAEL ROSSELL, brothers, of Maxfield, Cheshire, England, left London in the ship "Endeavor," and landed at Chester, Pa., August 29, 1683. They settled on land purchased from Hon. William Penn. Francis was never married. He remained in America as long as he lived. During his life he was associated with the children of Major John Rossell who had settled in Westchester County, N. Y. By his own request, he was buried in Burlington County, N. J., where two of the sons of Major John Rossell had settled. Michael was married and had one son, but it appears that he did not bring his wife and child to America, and also that he soon returned to England, where he died. His son never came to America, and he eventually disposed of the Pennsylvania lands through an agent. These two brothers were undoubtedly kinsmen of Major John Rossell, and were probably descendants of one of the sons of John Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 48).

61. THOMAS ROSSELL, the eldest son of Major John Rossell, was born about 1669; no record of his marriage or death is available. In the notes of Judge Sims and Major William H. Rossell he is cited as an early settler of Eayrestown, N. J. It seems practically certain that he was the father of Zachariah Rossell, of Northampton (Paragraph 63).

61A. CHARLES ROSSELL, the second son of Major John Rossell, was born about 1671; settled in Westchester County, N. Y.; married, 1697, Evis Sherwood, of Mile Square, N. Y.; issue:—John (born 1698), and Peter (ancestor of the Roszel Family in Virginia; see Paragraph 85, Note 7).

61B. RACHEL ROSSELL, daughter of Major John Rossell, was born about 1673; married Thomas Robinson, December 29, 1697. *7/22/12*

61C. ALEXANDER ROSSELL, third son of Major John Rossell, was born about 1675.

62. NATHANIEL ROSSELL died 1747; his wife, Elizabeth, survived him; he settled in the Hopewell District, Burlington (now Mercer) County, N. J.; April 9, 1705, he purchased from Thomas Revell 100 acres of land near the Falls of the Delaware River, which was formerly part of the great Stacy-Ely Estates, for which he paid £100. He appears to have been unfortunate in his investments, and to have been a man "assailed by evil things in robes of sorrow," for on November 3, 1732, he sold the same property to Hugh Ely of Chesterfield for only £52. The records for the years 1720-1750 indicate that he was the youngest son of Major John Rossell; that he was, during his life-time, in

decidedly straitened circumstances; that he was born about 1677, and that he died without issue.

“ \* \* \* Unhappy master, whom unmerciful Disaster  
Followed fast and followed faster till his songs one burden bore—  
Till the dirges of his Hope that melancholy burden bore  
Of ‘Never—nevermore.’ ”  
—Edgar Allan Poe.

62A. Riker, the historian, mentions Major John Rossell in his book, “The Annals of Newtown,” published in 1852. He quotes the proclamation of Governor Thomas Dongan in full, in which document Major John Rossell and the other grantees were severally cited by name. He also asserts that Major John Rossell was the father of Nathaniel Rossell (Paragraph 62), and cites Col. Nathan Beakes Rossell (Paragraphs 1 and 136) as the most prominent member of the Rossell Family who was living in 1852. His testimony is very valuable. Prior to the year 1692 there were only two settlers by the name of Rossell in Burlington County—Thomas Rossell and his brother, Nathaniel. And attested official records indicate that Nathaniel Rossell had no issue. Therefore it would appear that we are perfectly justified in citing Thomas Rossell as the father of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton (Paragraph 63), who, in turn, was the ancestor of the New Jersey and Delaware branches of the Rossell Family.

63. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL (Rozell, Rosel, Rosell, Rosele), cited in records as Zachariah Rossell, of Northampton, who, if our deductions are not erroneous, was the son of Thomas Rossell (Paragraph 61) and the grandson of Major John Rossell of Newtown, was born about 1692; died 1761; married (first), about 1715, Mary Hilliard (Hillier, Hilyer, Hilyard, Hillard), daughter of John and Martha Hilliard of Northampton Township, Burlington County, N. J.; issue:—Joseph, Sarah, Anne, Zachariah, Zebulon, James and Barzillai; married (second), January 11, 1739, Mary Morgan (she survived him); issue:—Mary. March 26, 1714, he purchased three acres of land at Eayrestown, N. J., from his father-in-law, John Hilliard, for the nominal consideration of 15 shillings. Later, he acquired additional real estate.

NOTE. Contemporaries of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton were Peter Roszel (Rossell, Rosel), ancestor of the Roszel Family in Virginia, and George Rozell, ancestor of the Rozell and Tucker Families of New Jersey. Peter Roszel has been identified as a son of Charles Rossell (Paragraph 61A); and George Rozell was, in all probability, another grandson of Major John Rossell.



64. JOSEPH ROSSELL, eldest son of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1716; died prior to 1756; married, December 27, 1737, Anne Alcott; issue—Hezekiah.

64A. SARAH ROSSELL, eldest daughter of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1718; married, January 12, 1735, Martin Scott; she probably died without issue, as she was not cited in her father's will.

64B. ANNE ROSSELL, second daughter of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1720; married, July 9, 1736, Samuel Hollingshead; she probably died without issue, as she was not cited in her father's will.

65. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Esq. (Rozell, Rossel, Rosele), the second son of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born in 1723 and died in 1815. (See Paragraphs 86-104.)

66. ZEBULON ROSSELL (Zabulon Rossell), the third son of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1725; his wife was named Anne; they were the parents of Zachariah Rossell, of New Hanover. (See Paragraph 71.)

67. JAMES ROSSELL, the fourth son of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1727. Records indicate that he was married, at the early age of 18 years, to Elizabeth Alcott on May 13, 1745. They removed to Lancaster County, Pa., in 1771. Possibly they were the parents of Job Rossell and Hope Rossell (Paragraphs 85, Notes 1 and 2).

68. BARZILLAI ROSSELL, the fifth son of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1729, presumably never married.

69. MARY ROSSELL, the third daughter of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, was born about 1740. She seems to have been married to Mr. Newlin, as is indicated in a note left by the late Admiral John J. Read. She was the only daughter cited in her father's will.

69A. HEZEKIAH ROSSELL, son of Joseph Rossell (Paragraph 64), was born about 1738; married, October 1, 1761, Elizabeth Bishop.

70. HON. WILLIAM ROSSELL, son of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., was born in 1760 and died in 1840. (See Paragraphs 111-119.)

71. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, of New Hanover, Burlington County, N. J., was the eldest son of Zebulon and Anne Rossell (Paragraph 66). He was born about 1749. December 24, 1784, he married Mary Kemble, and they were

the parents of William Rossell, cited in the next paragraph. This Zachariah Rossell was a soldier of the Revolution. He attained the rank of Sergeant in Captain Jonathan Dayton's Company, First Regiment, New Jersey Continental Line; served in the Virginia Campaign, 1781; took part in the siege of Yorktown and was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, October 19, 1781.

THE DELAWARE BRANCH OF THE ROSSELL FAMILY.

72. WILLIAM ROSSELL, who was the son of Zachariah Rossell of New Hanover, was born about 1790 and died about 1845; he married Julia Settles; they had two sons, John Settles and George Washington. He was the ancestor of the Delaware Branch of the Rossell Family. The most prominent member of this branch of the family was the late John Settles Rossell, Esq., former President of the Security Trust Company, of Wilmington, Del. Mr. Rossell very kindly furnished the Editor with a statement of his immediate family as for October 1, 1926. The statement is given unchanged, except for the necessary corrections and additions.

THE ROSSELL FAMILY IN ALABAMA, MARYLAND AND DELAWARE  
1790—1938.

COMPILED BY JOHN S. ROSSELL, ESQ.

REVISED BY THE EDITOR.

73. WILLIAM ROSSELL, descendant of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton, N. J., (Paragraphs 63, 66, 71 and 72), was born about 1790 and died about 1845. He settled in Alabama, but later he removed to Maryland. He married Julia Settles, descendant of Hon. John Settles of Virginia; issue:—John Settles and George Washington (living in 1867).

74. JOHN SETTLES ROSSELL, eldest son of William Rossell, was born at Mobile, Ala., February 5, 1831; died at Elkton, Md., October 6, 1867; married, December 28, 1854, Lydia Mary Janney (died March 21, 1909); issue:—John Settles, Ella Louisa and Hiram W. N. Mr. Rossell was a merchant of Elkton, also Constable and Crier of the Circuit Court.

75. JOHN SETTLES ROSSELL, Esq., eldest son of John S. Rossell, was born at Zion, Cecil County, Md., January 11, 1856; died at Wilmington, Del., September 7, 1934; married at Elkton, Md., November 11, 1877, Sarah McCafferty; issue:—Mary Rose Agnes, John Aloysius, Joseph Aloysius, Paul Francis, Francis Aloysius, Leo Anthony and Ann. In his boyhood Mr. Rossell was a clerk in his father's store at Elkton and a student at the Elkton Academy. Later he engaged in newspaper work. He was Deputy Clerk and Treasurer of the County Commissioners in 1880, and was elected Clerk and Treasurer in 1883 and 1885. In 1888 he entered the service of the Security Trust Company (formerly "Security Trust and Safe Deposit Company"), of



JOHN S. ROSSELL, ESQ.



Wilmington, Del., as Trust Officer. He rose successively to the positions of Secretary, Vice-President and President of the Company, which latter position he held for twelve years. He took active part in many civic, patriotic, financial and philanthropic movements, especially in those during the Spanish and World Wars; he wrote many articles and made many addresses on subjects of financial and general interest; and he was a member of a number of financial, patriotic and public welfare organizations.

75A. Mr. Rossell retired from the Presidency of the Security Trust Company, February 13, 1929. He remained with the Company as Chairman of the Board of Directors, which position he held until his death. He was buried, with high honors, at Elkton, Md., his birthplace, September 10, 1934. "Now he belongs to the ages."

NOTE. THE EDITOR'S TRIBUTE. There have been, there are, and there are yet to be, certain men whom we "delight to honor," and whom we call "Nature's Noblemen." Such a man has GOD for his Guide from the cradle to the tomb. There is nothing in his life of which he is ashamed, nor anything which he conceals from his fellow-men. Wherever he may be, he is respected, honored and beloved by every one who knows him. His influence is felt by every one he meets, and it is invariably for good. And when at last he passes away to a better world, there is none more sincerely lamented. John Settles Rossell, Esq.,—"Uncle John," as I affectionately called him—was, most assuredly, one of "Nature's Noblemen." In life, we could not find a more honorable or more lovable man; and no one named him but to praise; in death, it is but a poetic exaggeration to say that the entire State of Delaware turned out to do him honor. The room where he lay in state was banked with flowers to its ceiling; persons in all walks of life came to see him, and bid him farewell; the most prominent men of the State of Delaware, from official, judicial, ecclesiastical, financial, political, professional, social or commercial circles came to the funeral, and served as his pall-bearers. The City of Wilmington sent a detail of uniformed police and firemen to be the active pall-bearers. And there was scarcely a man, woman or child in Wilmington who did not in some way express a sense of personal loss in the passing of Mr. Rossell.

It has been my privilege to visit the banking-house of the Security Trust Company at Wilmington; to go through the different offices, and observe the many details of the banking business. That which impressed me more than anything else was the evident fact that the entire personnel of the bank, from the chief officials to the man sweeping the corridors, was animated by the single thought: "This bank is our bank, it belongs to us and we belong to it. This is a high honor for us, and we are proud of it; and it is the sacred duty of every one of us to do all we can to make our bank a success in every way!" I think this unanimity of thought was largely due to the personal example and influence of Mr. Rossell.

"He has gone hence, and is no longer seen by men," but he is securely enshrined in the hearts of everyone who knew him; and he will live forever in the annals of the Rossell Family.

The members of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family honor the memory of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., as their Patriarch, the father of their own particular family branch, although he has been dead for more than a century. And, in like manner, the unborn generations of the Delaware Branch of the Rossell Family will revere the memory of John Settles Rossell, Esq., as their Great Ancestor.

HUGH B. ROSSELL.

76. MARY ROSE AGNES ROSSELL, eldest daughter of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Elkton, Md.; residence, Wilmington, Del.; unmarried. She is a graduate of Ursuline Academy of Wilmington, took part in local activities during the World War, and is engaged in newspaper and secretarial work.

77. JOHN ALOYSIUS ROSSELL, eldest son of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Elkton, Md., March 9, 1881; died there September 1, 1881.



78. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS ROSSELL, Colonel, U. S. Marine Corps, second son of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Elkton, Md.; married, at Annapolis, Md., January 15, 1907, Florence Dashiell Clayton; issue:—Margaret Irving, Florence Clayton and Joseph Aloysius. Colonel Rossell graduated from Wilmington High School, 1901; enlisted in Marine Corps, 1902; member of Marine Guard, U. S. Diplomatic Commission to Abyssinia, 1903-04; engaged in Mexican Campaign, 1914; member of Army of Occupation and Civil Administrator at Port au Prince, Haiti, 1915; commissioned Major, 1919; commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel while on duty in Nicaragua, 1928; commissioned Colonel, March 1, 1937. At present writing (1938), he is in command of Marines at the Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.

79. PAUL FRANCIS ROSSELL, third son of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Elkton, Md.; residence (1938), Arlington, Va.; married, at Richmond, Va., October 31, 1925, Elizabeth Lee Jobson; issue:—Eugenia Lee. Mr. Rossell is a graduate of Delaware College, Newark, Del.; Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; took part in the World War as a Captain in the U. S. Engineer Corps, and went to France with the American Expeditionary Forces; is now (1938) practicing his profession as Civil Engineer.

80. FRANCIS ALOYSIUS ROSSELL, Esq., fourth son of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Elkton, Md.; residence, New York City; married (first) at Louisville, Ky., November 11, 1911, Mary Katherine de Chantal Lancaster, born August 19, 1890; died October 16, 1918; issue:—Francis Lancaster and Katherine; married (second) August 18, 1922, E. Elizabeth Hunter of Passaic, N. J.; no issue. Mr. Rossell is a graduate of Jefferson Law School of Louisville; is a Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and a Resident Member of The Engineers' Club of New York City; is a Lieutenant-Commander, U. S. N. R.; took part in the World War as a Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery; is now (1938) in the service of the U. S. Government as Resident Engineer on construction of 38th Street East River Tunnel at New York City, and he is also Secretary-Treasurer, Montee-Rossell, Inc., Foundation Engineers, New York City.

81. LEO ANTHONY ROSSELL, fifth son of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Wilmington, Del.; residence, same city; married, November 2, 1916, MaBelle Claire Pennock; issue:—John Settles and Sarah Virginia. Mr. Rossell is a graduate of Wilmington High School and Delaware College; was in Government service during the World War; is now (1938) in the service of the Du Pont Industries at Wilmington.

82. ANN ROSSELL, second daughter of John S. Rossell, Esq., was born at Wilmington, Del.; residence, same city; married, September 9, 1919, Dr. Daniel Crisp Peters; issue:—Ann. Mrs. Peters is a graduate of Ursuline Academy at Wilmington.

NOTE. ANN PETERS, daughter of Mrs. Ann (Rossell) Peters, was born at Wilmington, Del.; residence (1938) same city.

82A. MARGARET IRVING ROSSELL, eldest daughter of Col. Joseph A. Rossell (Paragraph 78), was born at Washington, D. C.; residence (1938), Charleston, S. C.

82B. FLORENCE CLAYTON ROSSELL, second daughter of Col. Joseph A. Rossell (Paragraph 78), was born at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa.; residence (1938), Charleston, S. C.

82C. JOSEPH ALOYSIUS ROSSELL, son of Col. Joseph A. Rossell (Paragraph 78), was born at Annapolis, Md.; residence (1938), Charleston, S. C.

82D. EUGENIA LEE ROSSELL, daughter of Captain Paul F. Rossell (Paragraph 79), was born at Tampa, Fla.; residence (1938), Arlington, Va.

82E. DR. FRANCIS LANCASTER ROSSELL, son of Francis A. Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 80), was born at Louisville, Ky.; residence (1938), Haddonfield, N. J.; married, July 16, 1937, Sylvia Griswold; no issue.

82F. KATHERINE ROSSELL, daughter of Francis A. Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 80), was born at Louisville, Ky.; residence (1938), Stamford, Conn.; married, October 23, 1935, Milton Gill; no issue.

82G. JOHN SETTLES ROSSELL, son of Mr. Leo A. Rossell (Paragraph 81), was born at Wilmington, Del.; residence (1938), same city.

82H. SARAH VIRGINIA ROSSELL, daughter of Mr. Leo A. Rossell (Paragraph 81), was born at Philadelphia, Pa.; residence, Wilmington, Del.

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83. ELLA LOUISA ROSSELL, only daughter of John Settles Rossell (Paragraph 74), was born at Elkton, Md.; residence (1938), Rossville, Kans.; married, at Wilmington, Del., March 4, 1897, Samuel Enoch Hadley (born November, 1862; died September 11, 1908); issue:—Sara Macfarlane.

NOTE. SARA MACFARLANE HADLEY, daughter of Samuel E. and Ella L. (Rossell) Hadley, was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), Rossville, Kans.; married, at Chicago, Ill., February 21, 1927, Rev. William Christian Hartford; issue:—Ella Mae and Clara Belle. Mrs. Hartford was a student at George School, Newtown, Pa., and Pierce School, Philadelphia; Yeoman (F) in U. S. Navy during the World War; graduate of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Ill., 1926.

84. HIRAM W. N. ROSSELL, second son of John Settles Rossell (Paragraph 74), was born at Elkton, Md., June 5, 1866; died there, November 26, 1881.

84A. The Delaware Branch of the Rossell Family has a legitimate title to the ancient arms of Rossell of Nottingham (Paragraph 37): Argent, on a bend vert three roses or; but any members who desire to bear, as their "arms of adoption," the escutcheon of Zachariah Rossell, Esq. (Paragraphs 56-57A): Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, are heartily welcome to do so.

NOTE. The record of the Delaware Branch of the Rossell Family is closed as for June 30, 1938.



## ADDITIONAL CITATIONS. 1700—1938.

85. MEMBERS of the Rossell Family are frequently cited in the records of New Jersey and other States. A few of these citations are given in the Notes to this Paragraph; also a statement of the Roszel Family in Virginia, compiled from data furnished by the late Colonel B. M. Roszel, of Winchester, Va., and Frank B. Bielaski, Esq., of New York City; also citations of the Roselle and Rozell Families. Presumably, all persons cited are descendants of Major John Rossell.

NOTES. 1. JOB ROSSELL (possibly the son of James Rossell, Paragraph 67) was born about 1750; died 1830; married, May 13, 1775, Huldah Kemble. His will, recorded in Fayette County, Pa., indicates that he was twice married; that his second wife was named Mary and that he had five children:—James (who had a son named Job); Job; John; Mary (married Mr. Addis); and Hope (married Mr. Rodgers).

2. HOPE ROSSELL (possibly the daughter of James Rossell, Paragraph 67), married Caleb Gaskill, July 15, 1765.

3. JOSEPH ROSSELL (Roselle, Roszel, Rozelle), living in 1790, was probably a grandson of Zachariah Rossell of Northampton (Paragraph 63). He was the ancestor of the Roselle Family of Pennsylvania. Prof. Ernest N. Roselle, of Aurora, Ill., has compiled a history of this family, and kindly contributed the following note for this work.

3A. THE ROSELLE FAMILY of Pennsylvania is descended from Joseph Roselle (Rossell), who, with his family, was living in Sussex County, N. J., in 1790. He died in 1799. His will is on file at the Capitol in Trenton. His sons and daughters, Thomas, Obadiah, Samuel, Edward, Benjamin, Isaac, Eliza, Lydia, Charles, Israel, Joshua, Ebenezer, Joseph and Nathaniel, emigrated in 1820 to Lackawanna and Luzerne Counties, Pennsylvania. They changed the spelling of the surname to "Roselle." Many members of the Roselle Family have attained prominent rank as outstanding citizens.

4. ANDREW ROSSELL, living in 1805.

5. GEORGE ROZELL, ancestor of the Rozell Family, born about 1701; died 1772; married Ruth Brearly; issue:—Bathsheba, John (born 1736; died 1780; married Anna Van Cleve, 1746—1786), and Nathaniel (his wife was named Abigail; he died in 1770 without issue). (Cooley.)

6. JACOB ROSZEL, of Mount Holly, N. J., living in 1809.

## 7. THE ROSZEL FAMILY IN VIRGINIA. 1705—1938.

(1.) PETER ROSSELL (Roszel, Rosel), grandson of Major John Rossell (Paragraph 61A), was born about 1705 and died about 1782. He assumed the surname of "Roszel," and was the ancestor of the Roszel Family. He married Ann Gray (Grey), daughter of Joseph and Sarah Gray of Hopewell, N. J.; issue:—STEPHEN, John and Joshua. He settled in Sussex County, N. J., but in 1763 he removed to Loudon County, Va.

(2.) STEPHEN ROSZEL, born 1740; died 1792; married Sarah Chilton, daughter of George and Ann (Lee) Chilton (Mrs. Roszel's paternal grandmother was a Washington, relative of President Washington); issue:—STEPHEN GEORGE, Stephen Wesley, Stephen Chilton, Sarah (Sally), Phoebe and Nancy.

(3.) REV. STEPHEN GEORGE ROSZEL, a famous Methodist clergyman, was born in 1770; died 1841; married (first), January 9, 1794, Mary Owen (died July 15, 1806); issue:—Stephen Edmonson (died young), Mary Ann, OCTAVIA OWEN, Stephen Chilton (died young), George Washington and STEPHEN WESLEY; married (second) April 12, 1808, Mary Calvert; issue:—Stephen Calvert, Stephen Asbury, Stephen Samuel, Stephen MacKendrie, Sarah Ann Amelia, and Cherub (died young). His descendants were living in Fauquier County, Va., until recent years. See Paragraph 118, Note 2.



(4.) DR. STEPHEN WESLEY ROSZEL, of Baltimore, Md., born 1803; died about 1845; married Sophronia Bosley; issue:—

(5.) STEPHEN GEORGE ROSZEL, Esq., born 1835; died 1915; married Anna Maria Mayer, daughter of Colonel Brantz Mayer and Mary (Griswold) Mayer; issue:—BRANTZ MAYER and GEORGE BOSLEY.

(6.) COLONEL BRANTZ MAYER ROSZEL, former Superintendent of the Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Va., was born at Baltimore, Md., March 16, 1869; died at Southern Pines, N. C., March 16, 1938; married, 1905, Christine Washington Chew, daughter of Colonel R. Preston Chew and Louisa Fontaine (Washington) Chew; no issue. Colonel Roszel served in France during the World War. In addition to the data for this statement of the Roszel Family, we are indebted to Colonel Roszel for the picture of Chateau du Rozel (reproduction of old painting) which appears in this work, also for a few other items.

(6A.) THE EDITOR'S TRIBUTE. Colonel B. M. Roszel was a man of sterling character and genial disposition. It was a real honor to be acknowledged as a kinsman by him. When we met in 1927, we caused history to repeat itself, for we did that which our respective great-grandfathers did in long-ago 1812 (See Paragraph 118, Note 2.) Of Colonel Roszel, it may be truly said, as it has been said of other members of our greater family: "None lived more respected nor died more lamented."

HUGH B. ROSSELL.

(6B.) MRS. LOUISA FONTAINE (WASHINGTON) CHEW, mother of Mrs. Christine Washington (Chew) Roszel, was the daughter of Colonel John Augustine Washington, the last Washington owner of Mount Vernon. She was born at Mt. Vernon, where she lived for sixteen years, and she died at Charles Town, W. Va., July 1, 1927.

(7.) CAPTAIN GEORGE BOSLEY ROSZEL, who also served in France in the World War, was born in 1871 and died in 1925.

(8.) OCTAVIA OWEN ROSZEL, daughter of Rev. Stephen George Roszel (3.), was born January 5, 1798; died February 3, 1861; married October 8, 1815, Thomas Woodward (born in Anne Arundel County, Md., 1792; died at Washington, D. C., August 2, 1868); son of William Woodward; issue:—

(9.) SARAH ROSZEL WOODWARD, born December 1, 1822; died July 22, 1887; married, February 28, 1843, Rev. George Washington Israel (born October 24, 1813; died November 1891); issue:—

(10.) ROSELLE ISRAEL, born at Georgetown (Washington, D. C.), 1863; died at Chevy Chase (Washington, D. C.), December 24, 1937; married, September 23, 1879, Rev. Alexander Bielaski (born May 15, 1851; died December 15, 1926), son of Alexander Bielaski (Aleksander Bielawski), an officer in the Polish Army, who came to America as an exile in 1832; was appointed a Captain in the U. S. Regular Army by President Lincoln and was killed at the battle of Belmont, Mo., in 1861; issue:—

(11.) FRANK BROOKS BIELASKI, Esq., of New York City; married, October 20, 1928, Mary Angelique (Hart) Reese; no issue. Mr. Bielaski has made a profound research into the records of the Rossell Family, and it is largely due to his discoveries that we are able to present so complete and nearly perfect a lineage as appears in this work. The Editor gratefully acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. Bielaski for the data which he so kindly furnished. The record of the Roszel Family is closed as for June 1, 1938.

NOTE 8. THOMAS ROSSELL (Roszel) is cited as executor of the will of Joseph Gray (Note 7 (1)), February 21, 1754. It is possible that he was the same Thomas Rossell we have cited in Paragraph 61, and that he was then living at the advanced age of 85 years.

NOTE 9. DANIEL ROSSELL (Roszel) of Long Island, N. Y., is cited in New York records as enlisting in the Provincial troops in the year 1758, when he was 19 years of age.

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, ESQ., AND HIS DESCENDANTS  
1723—1938.

"I will be a father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters."  
—Bible.

86. THIS work will now be devoted exclusively to the history of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family, descended from Zachariah Rossell, Esq., of Mount Holly, N. J. (Paragraph 65), who is venerated by all the members of the family-branch as the Patriarch of the Family. It is, indeed, an honor to be enrolled among "his sons and daughters."



ARMS OF ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, ESQ.

87. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Esq., second son of Zachariah Rossell, of Northampton (Paragraph 63), was born at Eayrestown, N. J., November 14, 1723; died at Mount Holly, N. J., February 21, 1815; married (first) January 25, 1748, Mrs. Margaret (Clark) Curtis (born 1724, died June 20, 1780), daughter of Thomas Clark, Esq., of New Jersey; issue:—Mary, Martha, Margaret, Ann, William (first) and William (second); married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Beckett) Ross (born 1733, died June 5, 1807); no issue.

88. The arms of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., consisted of the escutcheon: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, and the motto: "Res non



verba." His armorial seal is now in the possession of Commander Henry E. Rossell, U. S. Navy. (See Paragraph 56.)

89. Zachariah Rossell, Esq., whose memory is revered by all of his descendants as "The Patriarch of the Family," was in his day one of the most prominent, popular and wealthy citizens of Mount Holly, N. J. Born at Eayres-town, at a time when the family appears to have been in straitened circumstances, he settled at Mount Holly when quite a young man and began his career as a wheel-wright. But "his honest labor was truly blest" and it was not many years until he began to be a "landed proprietor." In 1748 he married Mrs. Margaret C. Curtis, a young widow of about his own age, and a few years later he established a little hotel, which, though actually small, was, considering its time and place, fully as important as is any large metropolitan hostelry of today.

90. The hotel stood on Main Street, near the intersection of Washington Street, on or near the present site of the Arcade Building. It bore an heraldic sign, representing King George II on horseback. Like all buildings of those days, it was lighted by candles and heated by open fires. Certain of the "permanent guests" formed the unpleasant habit of standing closely in front of the great fire-place in the lobby, thereby monopolizing the heat, much to the discomfort of others, who were shut out from the cheerful glow and genial warmth of the fire. As a gentle admonition to these gentry, Mr. Rossell composed the following poem, and had it painted over the mantel:

All Ye who Stand before this Fire:  
Pray Sit Ye Down; 'tis my Desire  
That Other People, as well as You,  
May See the Fire, & Feel it too.

91. The admonition accomplished its purpose, and there was no more monopoly of light and heat. The hotel proved a prosperous undertaking, and Mr. Rossell acquired considerable real-estate at or near Mount Holly. A large portion of the land on the west side of Main Street, north of the Court-House, and including the site of the Burlington County Prison, was at one time his property.

92. Four daughters and two sons were born to Zachariah and Margaret Rossell. The daughters, in the course of



time, were all married to "good men and true;" the eldest son died in infancy, and the second son, who bore the name of his deceased brother, became a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State.

93. October 31, 1769, Mr. Rossell was appointed a Justice of the Peace by Governor William Franklin and his Council. This appointment gave Mr. Rossell the heraldic rank of "Esquire," a grade higher than that of "Gentleman." Sales of property by order the Courts, meetings of persons indebted to or holding claims against estates, and the like, were frequently held at his house. In 1772 Mr. Rossell was appointed one of a committee of five to procure a new bell for the Burlington County Court-House, which was then at Burlington. The bell which they obtained was one cast in 1755, its price was £29, 10s. and the bell is still in use in the present Court-House at Mount Holly.

94. At the beginning of the Revolution, Mr. Rossell cast his lot with the American Patriots, and devoted his life and fortune to their cause. He did not enlist in the American Army, because by maintaining his hotel and farms he could render more valuable service than as a soldier in the field. These facts caused him to be a special object of the offensive operations of the British and Hessian Armies. Late in 1776, the Hessians, under the command of Count von Dunop, made a "drive" against Mount Holly, engaging the American forces under Colonel Griffin. This action was called a "skirmish" by some historians, but to Mr. Rossell and his family it must have seemed the actual storming of the town. Mr. Rossell's home was completely sacked, and he was taken prisoner and compelled to walk the entire distance to New York, where, with other unfortunate political prisoners, he was confined on board the prison-ship "Jersey," and subjected to every unnecessary hardship and indignity that the diabolical ingenuity of his captors could devise.

95. After his exchange, Mr. Rossell returned to Mount Holly, and appears to have resumed the operation of his hotel, as the State Archives mention many meetings held at his house during the years 1778 and 1779, notably a meeting of persons indebted to or having demands against the estate of Henry Paxon, Esq. (whose family is connected by marriage with the Rossell Family), which was held at Mr. Rossell's house, December 23 and 24, 1778.

96. During the year 1777, Mr. Rossell and his son-in-law, Mr. Isaac Wood, were members of New Jersey Legislature.



November 24, 1779, Mr. Rossell was elected Marshal of the Court of Admiralty by joint meeting of the Legislature. The annals record many sales made by him, of vessels, rigging, cargoes of rum, etc., by order of the Court.

97. Mrs. Rossell died June 20, 1780, and some years later Mr. Rossell contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Elizabeth (Beckett) Ross, who, by her first husband, was the ancestress of Hon. Clifford S. Sims, the compiler of the First Edition of STEMMATA ROSSELLANA.



BURLINGTON COUNTY COURT-HOUSE.

98. Burlington County, N. J., is rather unique among counties, in that it has both a Capital City and a Metropolis, Mount Holly being the former and Burlington the latter. The seat of county government was formerly at Burlington, but about the year 1793, the Court-House becoming very dilapidated, a motion was made by Joseph Read, Esq. (son-in-law of Zachariah Rossell, Esq.), who was a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, that a committee be appointed to secure an act of the Legislature authorizing the erection of a new Court-House and the holding of an election to ascertain the will of the people as to where it should be built. The motion was carried, and



Mr. Read served as one of the committee. The election was held in 1795 and as its result, the County Capital was removed to Mount Holly. The land where the Court-House and other buildings stand was purchased at a cost of £210, and a committee of three was appointed to supervise the erection of the new Court-House. Zachariah Rossell, Esq., then in his 73d year, was one of the committee, his colleagues being Major Richard Cox and Joseph Budd, Esq. The building, as shown in our illustration, strongly resembles in general appearance Independence Hall in Philadelphia. The interior has been somewhat remodeled, and steam heat, electric current and running water installed, but the exterior is practically unchanged. As long as it stands it will be a splendid monument to its constructors. The two smaller buildings were erected in 1807.

99. In the background of the picture may be seen the Burlington County Prison, built in 1811. The land on which it stands was once the property of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., who sold it to the County in 1810 for the sum of £210. The Jail is an architectural curiosity, its massive stone walls and its ponderous iron doors, "forged by the artificers of ancient days," still remain as they always were. Such modern improvements as steam heat, electric lights and sanitary plumbing have been installed, and, although the ancient locks are still as strong and serviceable as ever, the doors have been equipped with modern padlocks, with small, light keys, in order to lighten the labors of the warden, who is obliged to carry a multitude of keys as he makes his rounds.

100. Mrs. Elizabeth (Beckett) Rossell died June 5, 1807, and Mr. Rossell was thus left a widower for the second time. He appears to have made his home, during his declining years, with his daughter, Mrs. Martha (Rossell) Read, whose house still stands and is still tenanted by her descendants. He lived to see all the hatreds and griefs of the Revolutionary War, in which he had suffered so much, "fought to a finish," and all differences with the Mother Country settled forever by the conclusion of the War of 1812, in which his two grandsons, Generals Zachariah Rossell and Samuel J. Read, served with distinction. He spent his last years in quiet repose, "crowning a youth of labor with an age of ease," making his peace with God and confidently trusting in a compassionate Redeemer. He departed this life, February 21, 1815, in the 92d year of his age, and his body rests in St. Andrew's Cemetery, in



the outskirts of Mount Holly. "Yet, in a better world, he still lives."

101. Upright, honest, honorable, affectionate, constant and humorous, respected and beloved by all who knew him, familiarly and affectionately called "Old Zach" by his close friends, the memory of Zachariah Rossell, Esq. lived in the hearts of his associates until the last one "belonged to the ages;" and today, more than a century after his death, he still lives in the family annals as the Patriarch of the Family.

102. Among Mr. Rossell's descendants may be found one Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, three Generals, one Admiral, one clergyman, two physicians, several artists and writers, one or two of the "humbler poets" and two who made the Supreme Sacrifice in war.

103. The frontispiece of this work is the reproduction of a pastel portrait of Mr. Rossell, which was painted in 1810, representing him at the age of 86. This portrait sustained considerable damage, due to time and transportation. The late Miss Sophie M. Rossell, in whose possession it then was, had the picture restored and placed in a new frame, which is a replica of the original frame. The actual work of restoration was done by Mrs. Estabrook, of Asheville, N. C. The portrait is now in the possession of the Editor. In 1916 it was again damaged by an accident, and was restored for the second time, the work being done by the late Mr. P. C. Merry, of Washington, D. C. Considering its age and experience, the portrait is in an excellent state of preservation.

104. The following memoir of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., was written by his son, Hon. William Rossell, on the record-pages of his Family Bible:

ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Esq. was a Justice of the Peace under George III. His early and active services in the cause of liberty and his country marked him out for the vengeance of the British, and when, in 1776, they overran the Jerseys, his house and other buildings were given up to the plunder of the soldiery, and he was dragged a prisoner on foot to New York, where he suffered in common with his fellow-prisoners the hardships and privations peculiar to an English jail. He happily survived, and ever continued a zealous assertor of the principles of the Revolution and an opposer of foreign aggressions. He was anxiously desirous that his beloved country should be restored to peace ere he departed, and rejoiced in that event. Then, resigning all worldly cares, he serenely awaited the approach of the King of Terrors, firmly believing that in a Savior's blood there was remission of sins, and that He was as mighty to save as willing to forgive.

NOTES. 1. MARGARET CLARK (1724-1780) was the daughter of Thomas Clark, Esq.; her arms were: Or, a bend engrailed azure; she married (first) Mr. Curtis, no issue; married (second) Zachariah Rossell, issue:—Mary, Martha, Margaret, Ann, William (first) and William (second).

2. MRS. ELIZABETH (BECKETT) ROSS-ROSSELL, the second wife of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., was the niece of Dr. De Normandie, of Bristol, Pa. Her first husband was Dr. Alexander Ross, born in Scotland in 1713; settled at Mount Holly, 1750; issue:—

3. JOHN ROSS, M. D., born March 2, 1752; married, July 8, 1778, Mary Brainerd, daughter of Rev. John Brainerd, missionary; issue:—Sophia Marion. Major Ross, as he is generally called in history, served with the 2d and 3d New Jersey Regiments during the Revolution and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel, 2d Regiment, December 18, 1732. He is said to have been the inventor of an improved form of blow-pipe.

4. SOPHIA MARION ROSS, born November 18, 1779; married August 1, 1797, John Lardner Clark (born March 20, 1770) of Philadelphia; issue:—

5. EMELINE MARION CLARK, born at Philadelphia, October 8, 1807; married, December 8, 1830, John Clarke Sims (born February 11, 1807) of Philadelphia; issue:—

6. HON. CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS, author and publisher of the First Edition of STEMMATA ROSSELLANA. He was born at Emeline Furnace, Pa., February 17, 1839; died at Trenton, N. J., March 3, 1896; married at Memphis, Tenn., August 2, 1865, Mary Josephine Abercrombie, daughter of Dr. Charles Stedman Abercrombie, of Tennessee; issue:—Charles Abercrombie, Clifford Stanley, Lancelot Falcon, Ralph Abercrombie, John Clarke, Thomson Neale, James Ross and Ross Brainerd. For data regarding the Sims Family, and the portrait of Judge Sims, The Editor acknowledges indebtedness to Charles A. Sims, Esq., of Philadelphia, the eldest son of Judge Sims.

7. THE TREATY OF GHENT, terminating the War of 1812, was signed by President Madison at the Octagon House in Washington on February 17, 1815, four days before the death of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., and the news of the signing of the treaty reached Mount Holly in time to be conveyed to him before he passed away. Hon. William Rossell refers to this incident when he says "that his father was anxiously desirous that his beloved country should be restored to peace ere he departed, and rejoiced in that event." (See Paragraphs 180 B and and 180 C.

### FIRST GENERATION.

105. MARY ROSSELL, eldest daughter of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., died in 1809 and is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery, Mount Holly, N. J. On January 25, 1770, at Burlington, N. J., she married Isaac Wood, Esq., son of Henry Wood, Esq., of New Jersey; issue:—Mary, married M. Lamand, of St. Domingo; Margaret, married Mr. Richards; and Lydia, married Mr. Vandyke.

NOTE. THE WOOD FAMILY is one of the "ancient and honorable" families of America. Henry Wood, a native of Wales, came to America in 1650 and settled at Peashore, N. J. His son, Benjamin Wood (born in England in 1649) was the father of Henry Wood, Esq. (mentioned in the text) and of Isaac Wood, Esq., the founder of Woodbury, N. J. Isaac Wood, Esq., who married Mary Rossell, is cited in the records as having aided the cause of the Americans in the Revolution with his influence and purse, also as a member of the Legislature about 1777. His brother, Henry Wood, was a Captain in the Continental Army and was wounded at Germantown. Captain Wood was the father of Benjamin Wood (born 1784) who was the father of Hon. Fernando Wood (born 1812; died 1881; Mayor of New York City 1855-1858 and 1860-1862; Member of Congress 1842-1844 and 1869-1881). The Wood Arms are: Escutcheon: Argent, a chevron engrailed sable between three fleurs-de-lis gules. Crest: An arm in pale habited chequy or and sable cuffed argent in the hand a fleur-de-lis gules. Motto: Right makes might. It was erroneously stated in our Second Edition that Hon. Fernando Wood was a descendant of Isaac and Mary (Rossell) Wood, instead of Captain Henry Wood. For data regarding the Wood Family, the Editor acknowledges indebtedness to Henry A. Wise Wood, Esq., of New York, son of Hon. Fernando Wood.



106. MARTHA ROSSELL, second daughter of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., died February 19, 1830, and is buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery, in the lot with her father and her husband. In 1770 she married Joseph Read, Esq. (died 1814), issue:—Samuel Joseph, Eliza, Dorothy, Margaret, Charles, Zachariah, John and Joseph.

107. Mr. and Mrs. Read built their home at No. 204 Main Street, Mount Holly, N. J., in 1780. The house still stands, and its external appearance and its beautiful gardens remain practically unchanged. The interior, however, has been thoroughly renovated. Mrs. Alice R. O. Paul, their direct descendant and the present (1938) occupant of the house, has kindly furnished the Editor with the partial record of the Read Family as given in the Notes.



NOTES. 1. THE READ FAMILY in America is especially honored in that one of its members is personally cited in Burke's General Armory. The arms of the Read Family are: Escutcheon: Gules, a saltire between four garbs or. Crest: On the stump of a tree vert a falcon rising proper belled and jessed or. Motto: Cedant arma togae. (Arms must yield to the gown; i. e. Armed force must give way to law).

2. HON. GEORGE READ, born 1733, died 1798, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and also a signer of the Constitution. He wrote the constitution of Delaware and was Chief Justice of the State from 1793 until his death. Burke mentions him by name, and his achievement of arms, of which we illustrate the escutcheon, is borne by the Read Family at large.

3. JOSEPH READ, Esq., died 1814, married Martha Rossell; issue, among others, SAMUEL JOSEPH. (See Paragraphs 98, 100, 106 and 107). In 1775 he served as Delegate to the Committee of Correspondence and Safety and as Deputy to the Provincial Congress.

4. GENERAL SAMUEL JOSEPH READ (War of 1812), was born December 14, 1771: died, October 22, 1836; married, December 9, 1799, Sarah Budd (born 1780; died October 2, 1851), daughter of Dr. Stacy Budd, a descendant of Hon. Mahlon Stacy, the Founder of Trenton, N. J.; issue:—Joseph De Beunerville, (died young), JOSEPH SAMUEL (Note 5), Martha Matilda, (died young), Sarah Budd, Martha, ZACHARIAH (Note 10), Elizabeth Hatkinson, Stacy Budd, Samuel, Margaretta (died young), George Blaikie (died young), Mary Blaikie and Margaret (died young).



5. JOSEPH SAMUEL READ was born June 23, 1802; died August 10, 1877; married July 3, 1839, Mary Biddle Black (born August 31, 1817; died December 8, 1890), daughter of Hon. Samuel and Charlotte (Biddle) Black; issue:—JOHN JOSEPH (Note 6), AUGUSTA M. (Note 7), Charlotte Biddle, Virginia, Samuel J., Laura M. and Henry B.



ADM. J. J. READ, U. S. N.

6. JOHN JOSEPH READ, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy, was born at Mount Holly, June 17, 1842; died at the same place, October 24, 1910; never married. Entering the Naval Academy at sixteen years of age, he saw active service in the Civil and Spanish Wars. He was Division Officer on U. S. S. (Hartford), Admiral Farragut's flagship; Executive Officer on U. S. S. "Cuyler," and was the first Captain of U. S. S. "Olympia," Admiral Dewey's famous flagship. Under his command, the "Olympia" went from San Francisco to the Asiatic Station with an inexperienced crew, which became one of the most efficient in the Navy, and was the very crew that made itself famous at the Battle of Manila, when Admiral Dewey gave his celebrated command: "When you are ready, Gridley, you may fire." Admiral Read was a member of the Societies of the Cincinnati, Descendants of the War of 1812, Sons of the Revolution, and Descendants of Colonial Wars.

7. AUGUSTA M. READ was born at Mount Holly, N. J., December 12, 1845; died at the same place, January 1, 1929; married, October 17, 1867, Walter Scott Oliphant (born August 24, 1836; died February 1, 1879), son of Jonathan and Louisa Burr Oliphant; issue:—ALICE READ (Note 8) and MARY AUGUSTA (Note 9).

8. ALICE READ OLIPHANT married, June 7, 1893, Edwin van Deusen Paul; issue:—Jacob Wheeler.

9. MARY AUGUSTA OLIPHANT married, October 30, 1900, Thomas Wilkins Hulme; issue:—ALICE OLIPHANT (Note 9A), MARY WILLS (Note 9B), THOMAS READ (Note 9C) and KATHERINE (Note 9D).

9A. ALICE OLIPHANT HULME married (first) September 30, 1920, Granville Fontaine Le Maistre; issue:—Carolyn and Granville Fontaine; married (second), April 9, 1928, Frank Tilghman Lloyd, Jr.; no issue.

9B. MARY WILLS HULME married February 8, 1929, Courtlandt K. Schenck; issue:—Joan and Peter Haward.

9C. THOMAS READ HULME married, October 14, 1931, Dorothy Vare; issue:—Susanne and Mary Read.

9D. KATHERINE HULME married, June 14, 1934, Harold Yoh; issue:—Harold.

10. DR. ZACHARIAH READ, son of General Samuel J. Read (Note 4), married, (first) Miss Shiras; issue:—Adelaide and May, both deceased; he married, (second), Elizabeth Wurts of Philadelphia, issue:—JUANITA HOWARD (Note 11) and WALTER GEORGE (Note 12).

11. JUANITA HOWARD READ (deceased) married (first) William Harmer; issue:—William Wurtz and Juanita Read; married (second) George Buckley Warder; issue:—Celestine, George Buckley and Elizabeth.

12. REV. WALTER GEORGE READ, formerly Rector of St. Margaret's Church, Brighton, Mass., was born at Mount Holly, N. J., February 2, 1869; died September 6, 1922; married, July 9, 1921, Muriel Elizabeth MacCready; no issue. This statement of the Read Family is closed as for May 1, 1938.

108. MARGARET ROSSELL, third daughter of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., died prior to 1812. She married Mr. West, and they had issue, but no records of the West Family are available.

109. ANN ROSSELL, fourth daughter of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., died about 1799. About 1785, she married John Phillips, Esq., issue:—Joseph Rossell.

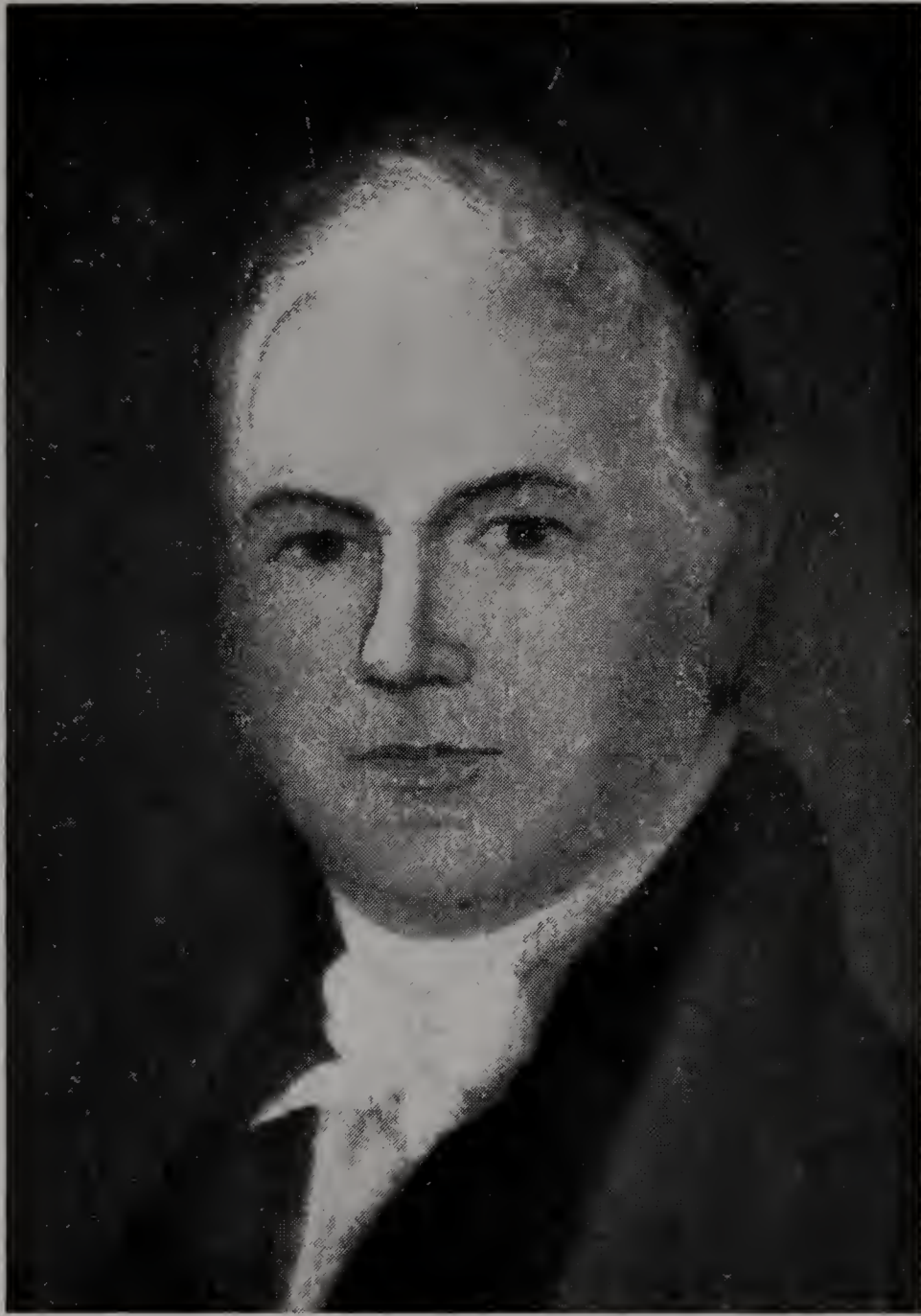
NOTE. JOSEPH ROSSELL PHILLIPS, only child of John and Ann (Rossell) Phillips, was born March 29, 1786; he was a lawyer by profession and was never married.

110. WILLIAM ROSSELL, the eldest son of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., was living in 1756 and died prior to 1760. He is mentioned in the will of his grandfather, Zachariah Rossell of Northampton.

111. HON. WILLIAM ROSSELL (Paragraph 70), Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, the second son of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., was born at Mount Holly, N. J., October 25, 1760; died there, June 20, 1840; married (first), October 4, 1783, Ann Hatkinson (born at Mount Holly, May 16, 1761; died there, July 16, 1832), daughter of John and Elizabeth Hatkinson of Mount Holly; issue:—Zachariah (first), John, Zachariah (second), Margaret (first), William, Elizabeth, Margaret (second), Joseph Hatkinson, Mary Ann and Catherine Remsen; married (second), about 1834, Mrs. Jane P. Balch (died about 1837); no issue.

NOTE. It will be observed that Hon. William Rossell was named for his brother, who died in infancy. In like manner, he named two of his own children for their deceased brother and sister. No records remain of his second marriage. It was, however, mentioned by Judge Sims in the First Edition, and there is a deed on record, dated November 4, 1836, conveying property to Nathan Dunn, which is signed by Hon. William Rossell and his wife, Jane P. Rossell.

112. Hon. William Rossell was sixteen years of age at the time when his home was sacked by the vindictive Hessian mercenaries and his father dragged away, a helpless prisoner, to New York. He was able to visit and assist his father during his confinement on board the "Jersey," and did what he could to retrieve the fortunes of the family. But many precious documents and priceless relics were ut-



HON. WILLIAM ROSSELL, AGE 66.



terly lost. When peace was established, Mr. Rossell (he had not, as yet, been appointed to the Judiciary), who had by this time attained his majority, established his residence at Mount Holly and engaged in agriculture. October 4, 1783, he married Miss Ann Hatkinson. They had ten children, three of whom died young, and two, a son and a daughter, were named respectively for their deceased brother and sister.

113. November 23, 1795, Mr. Rossell was appointed a Justice of the Peace for Burlington County, and on November 12, 1796, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas and of Oyer and Terminer for the same county. In 1801 Judge Rossell removed from Mount Holly, joining with a syndicate in the acquisition and administration of a large farm and flour mill in Monmouth County, N. J., where he made his home for some years.

114. On November 1, 1804, Judge Rossell was elected in the Joint Meeting of the Legislature an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. This high office he held for twenty-two years, making an unsurpassed record for urbanity, impartiality and kindness. Judge Rossell returned to Mount Holly, where he retained his residence until his death. His mansion, a splendid one for those days, stood on the west side of Main Street, near the intersection of Rossell Street, which serves to perpetuate his name. He was very hospitable, and his family life was "one grand, sweet song."

115. By the death of his father in 1815 Judge Rossell acquired a very large landed estate, and thus became one of the most important "landed proprietors" of his locality.

116. Hon. William S. Pennington, Judge of the U. S. District Court for New Jersey, died September 17, 1826, and President John Quincy Adams appointed Hon. William Rossell as his successor. Judge Rossell's resignation as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court was accepted by the Legislature on November 9, 1826. He immediately entered upon the duties of his new position which he held until his death in 1840. Thus his entire judicial career covered a period of nearly forty-five years.

117. On the next page is the reproduction, on a reduced scale, of a circular published by the members of the New Jersey Bar, giving the minutes of a meeting held on November

## THE PARTING.

At a meeting of the members of the New Jersey Bar, held at the State House in Trenton, on the 18th. of November, 1826, *Joseph C. Hornblower, Esq.* was called to the Chair, *Thomas N. Sims Esq.* appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated, the farewell address of the HON. WM. ROSSELL, to the members of the bar, on his retiring from the Bench of the Supreme Court of this State, to enter upon his duties, as Judge of the District Court of the United States, for the New Jersey District, was read to the meeting as follows:—

“About to resign my situation as a member of this Court; I am unwilling to let this opportunity pass, without acknowledging my obligations to the gentleman of the bar of New Jersey for the civility and politeness (both at bar and Circuit,) with which for twenty-two years past I have been treated by them. The oft’ repeated proofs of confidence, esteem and friendship I have received from many of them, have been highly gratifying—cheered my labours, and will ever be held in grateful remembrance. Please to accept, gentleman, my best wishes for your happiness and prosperity.”

After which the following reply of the members of the bar, was read and unanimously adopted.

*The Hon. Wm. Rossell.*

SIR:—The members of the New Jersey bar having received from you this morning, the intelligence that you are about to retire from the Bench of the Supreme Court, cannot in justice to their feelings, withhold the expression of their regret that the relation which for twenty-two years, has subsisted is about to be dissolved. We record, Honoured Sir, with grateful recollection, the urbanity, impartiality and kindness, which, during all that time, we have experienced from you in your judicial and private intercourse with us. We cordially reciprocate your good wishes, and trust that the same benignant Providence who has thus far blessed you, will continue his watchful guidance and care, and crown the evening of your useful life with tranquility and peace.

On motion, *Resolved*, that the same be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, in behalf of the meeting; and that the Chairman appoint three Sergeants at Law to present to his Honor Judge Rossell, the foregoing reply of the New Jersey bar---

Whereupon the Chairman appointed—Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jos. W. Scott, and Garret D. Wall, Esquires, to perform that duty.

*Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and that the same be published.

By order of the meeting,

JOS. C. HORNBLOWER, *Chairman*, THOMSON N. SIMS, *Secretary*.



18, 1826, at which complimentary resolutions were adopted, and subsequently presented to Hon. William Rossell.

NOTE. The reproduction was made by the photo-engraving process from one of the original prints. Thus it can be truthfully said that the type for one of the pages of our book was set more than a century before its publication. Thompson Neale Sims, Esq., who officiated as Secretary of the meeting, was a brother of John Clarke Sims, Esq., (See Paragraph 104, Note 5.) who was the father of Hon. Clifford S. Sims. Some of the originals were printed on tinted paper in golden letters. A few typographical errors will be noted, the art of printing having not reached the perfection of today.

118. Mrs. Rossell died July 16, 1832, and about three years later, Judge Rossell contracted a second marriage with Mrs. Jane P. Balch. She died about 1837, and thus, like his father, Judge Rossell was twice married and twice a widower. Judge Rossell passed away June 20, 1840, in his eightieth year, respected, honored, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

NOTES. 1. MRS. ANN (HATKINSON) ROSSELL was the daughter of John Hatkinson, a Friend, who was a business man of Mount Holly. His establishment stood a few doors from the hotel of Zachariah Rossell, Esq. It is possible that the courtship of William Rossell and Ann Hatkinson began almost in the cradle, and it is certain that their married life was ideal. A beautiful portrait of Mrs. Rossell, which was called "The Quaker Rose," was in the possession of the family for many years, but was, unfortunately, destroyed by some accident. Mrs. Rossell's name is given in the various records as "Ann," "Anne" and "Anna." Her arms, according to Judge Sims, were: Ermine, a fess between three pheons sable.

2. It is a matter of record that Rev. Stephen George Roszel and Hon. William Rossell met in Philadelphia in 1812, on which occasion they acknowledged each other as kinsmen. In 1927, more than a century after this meeting, their respective great-grandsons, the late Colonel Brantz Mayer Roszel, of Winchester, Va., and Professor Hugh Bertrand Rossell, the Editor of this work, had the pleasure of meeting in Washington and exchanging amenities, thus causing history to repeat itself. (See Paragraph 85, Note 7.)

3. The will of Hon. William Rossell, written and signed in 1832, is a model of fatherly tenderness and solicitude. He departed from the precedent set by his father and grandfather, who had followed the English entail and left practically their entire estates to one son, and ordered that his estate should be equally divided among his sons and daughters. He also made provision for his wife, whom he appointed executrix. It is a curious fact, that, although Mrs. Rossell died a few days after the signing of the will, and Judge Rossell contracted a second marriage, this will was permitted to remain unchanged.

4. M. L. H. Guilott, of Bordeaux, France, spent a number of years in this country, where he made the acquaintance of Judge Rossell. A very strong friendship seems to have developed between them. M. Guilott returned to France in 1795. The following letter from Judge Rossell to M. Guilott will, undoubtedly, be of interest to all of Judge Rossell's descendants. It gives a beautiful picture of Judge Rossell's home life, and clearly shows the courtesy, strong affection and unselfishness of the writer. The original of this letter, with a number of other letters and documents, has been deposited by the Editor with the American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, Mass.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, MAY 18, 1802

MY DEAR GUILOTT:

After lamenting you as dead for a number of years past, my highly valued friend, how greatly and agreeably was I surprised on receipt of your last favor. Yes, Guilott, from your long silence I feared you had fallen a prey to the obstinacy of a disorder which harassed your frame whilst here, or had died, a sacrifice to Liberty, in the Armies of your country. But this belief did not by any means tend to obliterate the pleasing remembrance of our friendship, which was often present to my imagination, and gave a melancholy satisfaction which I loved to dwell on.

The inquiries you make and the interest you take in the situation of my family and connections are truly pleasing. I shall inform you that my honored father.



now in his seventy-ninth year, is still living, though not in very good health at present. My mother-in-law is also alive, as are my sisters Wood and Read. My sister, Mrs. Phillips, died about three years since and left a son who is now studying law. Mary, Peggy and Lydia Wood are all married; Mary to a French gentleman named Lamand from St. Domingo; Peggy to a Mr. Richards, a good and rich man; and Lydia to Mr. Vandyke. \* \* \* \* My family consists of six children, Zachariah, now in his fourteenth year, a smart boy; William, in his twelfth, a steady and ingenious boy; Betsy, nine years old and a great romp; Peggy, six, who has always been of delicate health; Joseph, of five years and quite a rustic; and Mary Ann, a charming infant just beginning to talk. You see I write as a father, but I trust I write to the friend of that father, who can and will excuse a father's fondness and who can receive pleasure from this parental recital.

I must also inform you that soon after you left us, I was appointed a Justice of the Peace in Mount Holly, and, in a few months, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for civil causes, and of Oyer and Terminer for the trial of all criminal causes in that county. I, however, last Spring, joined in the purchase of a farm and left Burlington County for this place in Monmouth County, about 40 miles from Mount Holly and about 35 miles from New York. I cannot tell yet how this may answer our expectations. \* \* \* \* I have in contemplation to apprentice Zachariah to a merchant in Philadelphia or New York for a few years, and then, if I can, send him to France to perfect himself in your language and manner of trade, that he may be able to provide for himself, as I shall not have it in my power to do much for him.

\* \* \* \* \*

Whilst I write I recollect with renewed pleasure our rural walks, our gunning excursions, our fire-side conversations, and, in short, the unreserved friendship in which we passed our days and which leave no regret behind but that they were too short and may perhaps never more return; but I still hope they will live in our memories and I trust you will believe me, my dear friend, when I assure you I should receive immense pleasure in again realizing those happy hours. But if this should not be the case, if our fate forbids us to unite again, that similarity of mind which sympathetically united us to each other shall live forever in my memory and afford the liveliest satisfaction to my heart.

Adieu, my dear friend. Mrs. Rossell unites with me in best wishes for your happiness. Adieu, and believe me your sincere and affectionate friend,

WM. ROSSELL.

N. B. I had written immediately on receipt of your letter, but want of opportunity prevented my sending it. This will be handed you by Capt. Bostwick, a neighbor of ours, \* \* \* \* should it be in your power to assist him in the disposal of his cargo &c., I shall consider it a favor.

W. R.....

To M. L. H. GUILLOT,  
Bordeaux, France.

119. The following is an abridgement of an obituary of Judge Rossell, published over the signature of "A Friend."

HON. WILLIAM ROSSELL was not only a man of talents, but of firm and unyielding principles, inflexibly just, amiable, ardent and unwavering in his attachments and friendships, liberal to the poor; a friend to the distressed. Perhaps no judge ever gave more satisfaction or was more universally esteemed. Without ostentation, plain, grave, dignified, patient, courteous to all, he received the voluntary respect and homage of all who attended his Court. His decisions were acceptable to the Bar and satisfactory to the public, while the elevated style in which they were written render them models of judicial opinion. As a political writer he had no superior. No man ever enjoyed more of the confidence of the public in his integrity and honor. His house was ever the seat of hospitality and welcome, the home of the oppressed, and the shelter of the afflicted. He went down to the grave full of years and full of honors.

## SECOND GENERATION.

120. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, eldest son of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 20, 1784; died there, August 31, 1784.

121. JOHN ROSSELL, second son of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., October 25, 1785; died there, July 20, 1791.

"If Beauty, Health and Innocence, O Death, could stay thy hand, he yet had lived."



GENERAL ZACHARIAH ROSSELL. AGE 26.

122. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL, Adjutant-General of New Jersey, the third son of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., November 14, 1787; died at Trenton, N. J., July 21, 1842; married, January 26, 1815, Lydia Beakes (born April 3, 1791; died April 4, 1848), daughter of Nathan Beakes, Esq., of New Jersey; issue:— Mary Trent, Nathan Beakes, William Henry and Anna.



123. General Zachariah Rossell rendered distinguished service in the War of 1812. He enlisted, March 12, 1812, in Colonel Zebulon M. Pike's regiment, the 15th U. S. Infantry; was commissioned Captain, July 6, 1812, and promoted to Major, December 13, 1813. After the war, he settled at Trenton, was appointed Adjutant-General of the State and, later, the Clerk of the Supreme Court, "the duties of which office he discharged with singular fidelity until his death."

NOTES. 1. In one of the battles in which he took part, General Rossell was wounded, early in the engagement, and was forced to retire from the line of battle and lie down under a tree. It so happened that a small detachment of British troops was cut off from the main body of the army and completely surrounded by the Americans. Their commander, wishing to save the lives of his men, rushed up to General Rossell and handed him his sword, saying: "I will surrender to you, Sir." General Rossell received the sword, but, in his wounded condition, was unable to keep track of the British officer. Nor did he ever learn his identity. General Rossell often expressed the desire of finding the gallant Briton or his heirs, that he might have the pleasure of returning the splendid blade, surrendered from motives of humanity. But this desire was never fulfilled. The sword has a gold-mounted hilt, with pommel wrought into the semblance of a royal crown. The blade was of such exquisite temper that it could be bent until the point touched the hilt, instantly springing straight on being released. It is a family tradition that Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell wore this sword during the Mexican War. Years afterwards, the blade was, unfortunately, accidentally broken. It is now (1927) in the possession of the Editor.

2. General Rossell had occasion to engage the services of an impoverished French gentleman as a music-teacher for his children, the lessons being given at the General's residence. One day, just as the lessons were ended, a terrific thunder-storm arose. As was their custom on such occasions, the entire family assembled in the dining-room, and the music-master went with them, intending to wait until the storm was over. But as time went on, the storm only increased in violence. Dinner was served, and the General invited the French gentleman to partake of the meal. But, much embarrassed, he sought to decline the honor. "Ah, mais non!" said he, in a mixture of voluble French and imperfect English, "mais non, mon Générale, mais non, mais non! You are Monsieur le Générale, je suis un pauvre maitre de musique; I am not worzee to sit at ze table of Monsieur le Générale; I am not worzee—" "SIT DOWN!" shouted the General, in a thunderous voice, and the abashed music-master sat, and ate his dinner, in silence.

124. General Rossell's career was, unfortunately, cut short by illness, and he died at the comparatively early age of 55, surviving his venerable father by only two years and one month. The following extracts are taken from his obituary notices:

GENERAL ZACHARIAH ROSSELL's public spirit and benevolence were pre-eminent and proverbial. The unfortunate had learned, from long experience of his kindness, to apply to him for relief and they were never disappointed. The poor, and those that had no helper, could always move his heart to compassion and his hand always opened when his heart was moved. He could not listen, untouched, to a tale of sorrow, and would rather be deceived by an imposter than repulse a beggar from his door.

Distinguished by virtuous patriotism, the steadfast friend of the unfortunate, the benevolent and enterprising citizen, the affectionate husband and fond parent, none lived more respected or died more lamented.





GENERAL AND MRS. ZACHARIAH ROSSELL AND THEIR THREE ELDEST CHILDREN.

Upper left, Mrs. Lydia (Beakes) Rossell, age 33. Upper right, General Zachariah Rossell, age 36. Lower, left to right: Mrs. Mary Trent (Rossell) Higbee, at the age of 9; Major William Henry Rossell, at the age of 4; and Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, at the age of 7.

The original portraits were painted in 1824 by Charles B. Lawrence, Esq., of Philadelphia, who had studied under the celebrated artists, Gilbert Stuart and Rembrandt Peale.

124A. The Editor has endeavored to cast a patent of nobility for the descendants of General Zachariah Rossell, according to the rules of heraldry, as explained in the Notes to Paragraph 57A, but we find that four of the required sixteen escutcheons are missing, due to the lack of records of the Clark, Hatkinson and Wilkins Families. It is, however, possible to obtain four additional escutcheons from the more remote ancestry of General and Mrs. Rossell. The Editor submits the following list of the sixteen escutcheons, and the descendants of General Zachariah Rossell may, if they like, accept it as their patent of nobility, although it is not strictly in accord with the rules of heraldry. The escutcheons of the immediate ancestors (great-grandparents or nearer) of General and Mrs. Rossell are indicated by the asterisk (\*), the others are the blazons of more remote ancestors, substituted for the missing shields of arms. The escutcheons are numbered to correspond with the chart given in the Notes to Paragraph 57A.

NOTE. The list of the sixteen escutcheons, equivalent to a patent of nobility, is as follows:

1. \*ROSSELL: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper.
2. \*BEAKES: Gules, a cross flory ermine.
3. \*HATKINSON: Ermine, a fess between three pheons sable.
4. \*TRENT: Per pale azure and gules, two swords in saltire the hilts in base proper between three roses one in chief and two in fess argent.
5. \*CLARK: Or, a bend engrailed azure.
6. \*REMSEN (Rempston): Argent, a chevron between three cinquefoils sable.
7. \*MORGAN: Vert, a lion rampant or.
8. \*WILKINS: Per pale or and argent, a wyvern vert.
9. \*HILLIARD: Sable, a chevron between three mullets of six points argent.
10. JOHNSON: Azure, a chevron between three eagles rising or.
11. PIERPONT: Azure, a chief checky argent and gules.
12. BABBINGTON: Gules, three plates.
13. \*STACY: Azure, on a fess between three falcons or as many fleurs-de-lis of the field.
14. \*COOPER: Or, a bend azure between two lion's heads erased gules.
15. \*CODDINGTON: Gules, a cross lozengy azure and or. (Judge Sims.)
16. BRINLEY: Ermine, on a bend gules three chevrons or.

#### THE LINEAGE OF MRS. LYDIA (BEAKES) ROSSELL.

125. THE marriage of General Zachariah Rossell and Miss Lydia Beakes was, from a genealogical, historical and heraldic point of view, the most important wedding in the history of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family, descended from Zachariah Rossell, Esq. Mrs. Rossell could boast of a distinguished ancestry. The Beakes Family is "ancient and honorable," and some of its members "came over with the

Conqueror ;” and Mrs. Rossell was also a direct descendant of Hon. Mahlon Stacy, the “Founder of Trenton,” who established the first permanent settlement at the Falls of the Delaware River ; Hon. William Coddington, famous Colonial Governor of Rhode Island ; and Hon. William Trent, Colonial Chief Justice of New Jersey. The late Miss Anna Morgan Rossell devoted a number of years to the compilation of the lineage of Mrs. Rossell. The results of her researches are given in the Notes.



## Beakes

NOTES. THE BEAKES FAMILY. The name of this family, subject to certain changes of spelling, may be traced through the English records from the time of the Norman Conquest, and the Beakes Family in America can boast an unbroken lineage of more than three centuries.

2. The Beakes Arms are: Gules, a cross flory ermine.

3. HUGH BEKE of Livingsbourne (Beakesbourne), near Canterbury, Kent, England, was living in 1090.

4. WILLIAM DE BEAKE, of Beakesbourne, 1217.

5. EDMUND BEAKES, of Portishead, England, was taxed on land there 1613-1621; died about 1623; married Joan Cutler (died about 1634); issue:—

6. EDMUND BEAKES, of Backwell, born May 4, 1606; died July 31, 1661; married Joyce Parsons (died about 1659); issue:—

7. WILLIAM BEAKES, died July 14, 1687; married, May 12, 1661, Mary Walle (died November 1695), daughter of William Walle of Gloucestershire; issue:—WILLIAM, Stephen and Abraham. He came to America in 1682 and settled in Bucks County, Pa., on land purchased from Hon. William Penn. He was a Member of the Assembly and Justice of the Court of Bucks County. His eldest son:—

8. WILLIAM BEAKES, died 1711; married (first) Elizabeth Worrilow, by whom he had three children; married (second) Ruth Stacy (see Note 21), daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca (Ely) Stacy; issue:—Sarah, Stacy and NATHAN. He was Sheriff of Bucks County in 1689 and removed to Burlington County, N. J., in 1695. His son Stacy married Mary Bickerdyke and they are the ancestors of the Beakes Family in America; his daughter Sarah married Thomas Potts, and they are the ancestors of the Potts Family of Trenton, N. J.; his youngest son:—

9. NATHAN BEAKES, of the Falls of the Delaware, died 1786; married, August 2, 1753, Lydia Morgan, daughter of Alexander and Hannah (Cooper) Morgan, of New Jersey, and third in descent from William Cooper (1632-1710) of Hertfordshire, England and Cooper's Point, N. J.; issue:—



10. NATHAN BEAKES, Esq., of Trenton, of whom it is a matter of record that "he enjoyed through life, in an eminent degree, the affection and respect of those around him; educated in the Society of Friends, he was retired in his habits, of mild, courteous, gentlemanly manners, amiable in his disposition, of sterling integrity and sound practical good sense, he was a beloved and useful citizen and lived in kindness and good will with all men." The following acrostic in his honor was written by his granddaughter, Mrs. Mary T. (Rossell) Higbee (Paragraph 134), in 1826, when she was about eleven years of age.

"No jarring passion does him discompose;  
A heart with sympathy that overflows.  
Truth, softness, sensibility are joined,  
His manner artless, his discourse refined;  
A manly, modest piety that shows  
Natural tenderness for friends or foes.

"Be what it will unerring Fate decrees,  
Even his temper, still his calm submissions please.  
A mind thus tuned, with every virtue graced,  
Keeps happiness in view and finds it ne'er misplaced.  
Esteemed by all, admired by each friend,  
Such worth might animate an abler pen."

10A. Nathan Beakes, Esq., was born about 1754; died about 1831; married Mary Trent (Notes 34 and 35), daughter of Major William Trent; issue:—

11. LYDIA BEAKES, who married GENERAL ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

12. THE STACY FAMILY. This family, of which Hon. Mahlon Stacy, the founder of the first permanent settlement at the Falls of the Delaware (site of Trenton, N. J.), was a member, was seated at Ballifield Hall, Handsworth, Yorkshire, England, from about 1330 to the close of the 19th Century.

13. The name Stacy appears to be a modification of Tacy or Eustace, and among the traditional ancestors are Robert and Gervase Tacy, Normandy, 1190; Rualen Tacy, Normandy, about 1230; John Tassi, England, 1272 and John Stacy, 1366.

14. The arms of the Stacy Family are: Escutcheon: Azure, on a fess between three falcons or as many fleurs-de-lis of the first. Crest: A dexter arm couped at elbow, habited azure, cuff argent, charged with three bezants and holding in the hand proper a fleur-de-lis or.

15. JOHN STACYE, of Ballifield, Handsworth, England, with whom the unbroken lineage begins, died in 1593; married Anne Parker (died 1609); issue:—

16 THOMAS STACYE, living 1574-1632; married, May 18, 1597, Anne Booth (born 1579), daughter of John Booth of Handsworth; issue:—

17. JOHN STACYE, of Ballifield, living 1599-1658; married, December 16, 1618, Mary Fulwood, daughter of John and Mary (Garland) Fullwood, of Eastwood; issue, among others:—

18. HON. MAHLON STACY, the Founder of Trenton; born at Ballifield, July 1, 1638; died at the Falls of the Delaware (Trenton, N. J.), February 3, 1704; married, May 29, 1668, Rebecca Ely, daughter of George and Sarah (Heath) Ely, of Mansfield, her arms were: Argent, a fess engrailed between six fleurs-de-lis sable; issue:— John (died young), Elizabeth, Sarah and Mary, all born in England, and RUTH, Rebecca (first, died young), Rebecca (second) and Mahlon, all born in America.

19. Hon. Mahlon Stacy, with his wife, three daughters and a number of servants, arrived in America in December, 1678, landing at Burlington, N. J. The following year he settled at the Falls of the Delaware, on land that, before leaving England, he had acquired under a proprietary grant. The settlement which he established was known, in the quaint spelling of that day, as "Ye Ffalles of ye De La Ware." He built a residence for himself, which he named "Ballifield," in honor of his ancestral home in England, and also established a grist-mill, the exact site of which is now occupied by the buildings Nos. 134, 136 and 138 South Broad Street, Trenton. Other settlers were attracted and joined the Stacys, from whom they acquired their land by purchase, and Hon. Mahlon Stacy lived to see the little settlement grow into a thriving town of about 100 inhabitants.



ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS OF THE STACY FAMILY.  
Design contributed by Hon. Edwin Robert Walker.

20. Hon. Mahlon Stacy was a Member of the Assembly, Member of the Council of the Royal Governor, one of the signers of the Constitution of West New Jersey (March 3, 1676) and held other important colonial offices.

21. RUTH STACY, the fourth daughter of Hon. Mahlon Stacy, was born at the Falls of the Delaware, January 30, 1680; died June 9, 1755; married (first) WILLIAM BEAKES; issue:—Sarah, Stacy and NATHAN (see Notes 8-11); married (second) Samuel Atkinson (1685-1775) of Burlington County, N. J.; issue:—Thomas, Rebecca, Ruth, Elizabeth and Samuel.

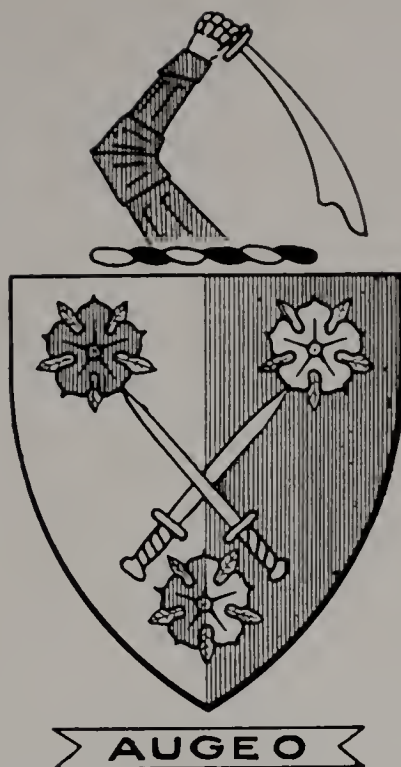
22. One son and one daughter of Hon. Mahlon Stacy died in infancy. His second son, Mahlon Stacy, Jr., was married but had no issue. In consequence, none of his descendants bear the name of Stacy. But the descendants of his daughters are literally "as the sands of the sea for number." A beautiful park has been constructed along the river front of Trenton, which, in honor of the city's founder, has been given the name of "Mahlon Stacy Park." For data regarding the Stacy Family, for the beautiful plate of the Stacy Arms and many other items, the Editor acknowledges indebtedness to the late Hon. Edwin Robert Walker, former Chancellor of New Jersey, who was a descendant of Hon. Mahlon Stacy.

23. THE TRENT FAMILY is "ancient and honorable." The original name appears to have been De Trente, one branch of the family eventually assuming the name of Trent and another that of Trant. The armorial bearings of the family, together with those actually borne by Chief Justice Trent are illustrated and explained on the next page.

24. JOHN DE TRENT, County Nottingham, lived in the time of King Edward I (1272-1307).

25. WILLIAM TRENT, of London, was the King's "Custos Cambij" (Keeper of the Mint), under King Edward III (1327-1377).





#### ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS OF THE TRENT FAMILY.

From the blazons accredited to the Trent Family, an achievement of arms can be made up that strongly resembles the armorial bearings of Hon. William Trent: Escutcheon: Per pale argent and gules, two swords in saltire hilts downward proper between three roses counterchanged. Crest: An arm in armor embowed holding in the hand a scimitar. Motto: Augeo. (I increase.)



#### ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS OF HON. WILLIAM TRENT.

Hon. William Trent actually bore for his achievement of arms the escutcheon of Trant, of Roscommon, Ireland; the crest of the O'Connor Family, and a motto of his own selection. The substitution of the crest of O'Connor for that of Trent was probably due to the artist's error, but as regards the escutcheon, it is quite possible that Judge Trent purposely adopted the shield of arms of Trant of Roscommon, regarding it as a more ancient blazon of his own family. The blazons of this achievement read; Escutcheon (Trant of Roscommon): Per pale azure and gules, two swords in saltire, the hilts in base, proper between three roses, one in chief and two in fess, argent. Crest: An arm in armor embowed holding in the hand a cutlass. Motto: For my country.



26. WILLIAM TRENT, a merchant of Inverness, Scotland, was living about 1660 and was the father of:—

27. HON. WILLIAM TRENT, Chief Justice of New Jersey, known as the "God-father of Trenton" because the city bears his name, was born at Inverness about 1656; came to America in 1682; died at Trenton, December 25, 1724; married (first) Mary Burge; issue:—James, John, Maurice and Mary; married (second) MARY CODDINGTON (see Notes 37-41); issue:—Thomas (died young) and WILLIAM.

28. Hon. William Trent, a man of business habits and strict integrity, settled at Philadelphia and engaged in mercantile business. In 1706 he purchased the former home of Hon. William Penn, at that time the finest residence in the city. This house, which was commonly called "The Slated Roof House," stood at the corner of Second and Sansom Streets, and remained until 1868, when it was demolished and the present building, now occupied by the Keystone Telephone Exchange, was erected on its site. A replica of this house was one of the features of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in 1926.

29. Hon. William Trent, was, during the years 1706-1714, a Justice of the Supreme Court and Speaker of the House of the Assembly of Pennsylvania. In the years 1714-1718, he acquired by purchase such parts of the great landed estate of Hon. Mahlon Stacy at the Falls of the Delaware as were, at that time, held by Mahlon Stacy, Jr., by William Burge, of Philadelphia, and by Samuel Atkinson and his wife, Ruth (Stacy) Beakes-Atkinson. (See Note 21.) In all, Judge Trent acquired about 1,028 acres of land, all adjoining, and his purchase included the site of the Capitol. He greatly enlarged and improved the Stacy Mill, established a store and trading-post, and erected a fine home for himself, which he named "Bloomsbury Court." This building stands today (1927) as originally built, and is the oldest house in Trenton. In honor of Judge Trent, the name of the settlement was changed to "Trentstown," eventually to become the present, and more euphonious, name of "Trenton."

30. In 1721 Judge Trent established his residence at Trenton, and was elected to the Assembly and appointed a Colonel of Militia. In 1723 he was again elected to the Assembly and chosen Speaker. In 1724 he was appointed Chief Justice of New Jersey by Governor Burnet, "an honor that he did not long survive," as he died at Bloomsbury Court, from the effect of a sudden and violent illness, December 25, 1724. At the time of his death, there was no suspicion of crime, but it is a matter of record that, a number of years later, three colored men, who were executed for murder, confessed on the scaffold that they had also murdered Chief Justice Trent by secretly administering poison. It is, however, impossible to either verify or disprove the statement of these miserable malefactors.

31. The sons of Chief Justice Trent had interests elsewhere than at Trenton. The great estates were soon sold, and thus departed forever from the Trent Family. Mrs. Trent removed to Philadelphia with her young son, William (Note 32), where she resided until her death.

32. WILLIAM TRENT, youngest child of Hon. William Trent, was born at Philadelphia, 1712; died there, 1787; married Sarah Wilkins (died 1807); a traditional descendant of Wilklyne De Winton, who lived about 1240; her arms were: Per pale or and argent, a wyvern vert); issue:—William, Anne, MARY, Sarah and JOHN.

33. William Trent was a Major in the Provincial Army, serving for a time with General Washington, who was then a Lieutenant-Colonel. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas about 1762; he also engaged in trading and other business; but unfortunately he met with defeat and disaster in war and heavy losses in business. After the Revolution he lived in quiet retirement at Philadelphia until his death.

34. MARY TRENT, daughter of Major William Trent, was born at Carlisle, Pa., December 3, 1762; died at Trenton, December 20, 1840; married NATHAN BEAKES, Esq.; issue:—

35. LYDIA BEAKES, who married GENERAL ZACHARIAH ROSSELL.

36. DR JOHN TRENT, son of Major William Trent, settled at Camden, S. C. He married Mary Louisa Duhone, of Camden, by whom he had issue. He died in 1809, and most of his descendants settled in the West. His widow married Major Mc. Clelland, of Camden. Their daughter, Eliza (who married Mr. De Sausure of Camden) was sent to school at Philadelphia, where she made the acquaintance of Mrs. Lydia (Beakes) Rossell, who was able to show many courtesies to her young kinswoman. In 1845, Mrs. Mary Chesnut (of Trenton and Camden), writing to her nephew, Mr. John G. Stevens of Trenton, alluded to this incident, and conveyed a message from Mrs. De Sausure to Mrs. Rossell, thanking her for the kindness she had received at her hands.

37. THE genealogy of Mrs. Mary (Coddington) Trent, as compiled by Miss Rossell, is as follows:

38. SIR THOMAS BRINLEY, of Newcastle, England (1591-1661), was Auditor of Revenue under Kings Charles I and Charles II. His arms were: Ermine, on a bend gules three chevrons or. He married Anne Ware of Pittsworth; issue:—

39. ANNE BRINLEY, born 1628; died May 9, 1708; married Hon. William Coddington (born 1601; died November 1, 1678), the first Colonial Governor of Rhode Island; issue:—

40. THOMAS CODDINGTON, born at Newport, R. I., November 5, 1655; died there, March 4, 1694; his second wife was Mary Howard (died 1699; her second husband was Anthony Morris of Philadelphia), daughter of John Howard of New York; issue:—

41. MARY CODDINGTON, born at Newport, January 15, 1692; died at Philadelphia (date uncertain); married HON. WILLIAM TRENT.

42. MRS. GERTRUDE (BEAKES) SEAGERS, of New York, sister of the late Hon. Samuel W. Beakes (died at Washington, D. C., February 9, 1927), a descendant of William and Ruth (Stacy) Beakes, made a careful research into the history of the Beakes Family, and kindly furnished the late Miss Anna Morgan Rossell with many important items. We take this method of acknowledging our indebtedness to Mrs. Seagers.

43. Ruth (Stacy) Beakes-Atkinson (Note 21) was an heraldic co-heiress of her father, Hon. Mahlon Stacy. Mrs. Lydia (Beakes) Rossell was, therefore, entitled to bear a quartered escutcheon, displaying the Beakes Arms (Note 2) in the first and fourth quarters, and the Stacy Arms (Note 14) in the second and third. General Zachariah Rossell had a life-interest in his wife's arms, and was entitled to an escutcheon displaying the Rossell Arms impaling the quartered arms of Mrs. Rossell.

## SECOND GENERATION, CONTINUED.

126. MARGARET ROSSELL, eldest daughter of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1789 and died when but a few weeks of age.

127. WILLIAM ROSSELL, Esq., fourth son of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., April 1, 1791; died there September 7, 1875; never married.

128. William Rossell, Esq., was a man of remarkable simplicity and purity of life and character. He was a profound student of the Bible and the classical and current literature of his day; he was also a scientist and inventor, and exhibited great skill in making the various instruments that he required, but, unfortunately, his inventive labors brought him but little pecuniary reward.

NOTE. Mr. Rossell studied law, but did not enter the legal profession. As he quaintly expressed it: "He would not like to earn a living by telling falsehoods." He resided in his father's mansion for many years, with his two sisters and brother, and after their deaths he lived there alone until shortly before his own demise, when he removed to the home of Mr. George W. Curtis. In his latter days, his chief recreation was to sit on the porch and quietly read the Bible. On the last day of his life he was thus sitting and reading. He fell into a gentle doze—the Book dropped from his hand—his slumber deepened—and when his friends came to call him to dinner, they found that "he had another world than ours."

129. ELIZABETH HATKINSON ROSSELL, second daughter of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J.,



September 2, 1793; died there, October 9, 1858; never married. In the various records her name is given as "Eliza," "Elizah" and "Betsy."

130. MARGARET ROSSELL, third daughter of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., March 15, 1795; died there, August 3, 1854; never married.

131. JOSEPH HATKINSON ROSSELL, fifth son of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., April 5, 1798; died there, October 19, 1864; never married.

NOTE. Mr. Joseph Rossell was, as the result of severe injuries received in childhood, incapable of managing his affairs or of earning a living for himself. He was carefully and tenderly cared for to the end of his days by his brother, William Rossell, Esq.

132. MARY ANN ROSSELL, fourth daughter of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., July 4, 1800; died about 1870; married William Chapman; issue:—William Rossell, Kate and Rebecca, who married Mr. Clark.

NOTE. According to Judge Sims, manuscripts, William Chapman, who married Mary Ann Rossell, was the descendant of John Chapman (born 1626), who came to America in 1684. The Chapman Arms are: Per chevron argent and gules, a cross counterchanged.

133. CATHERINE REMSEN ROSSELL, fifth daughter of Hon. William Rossell, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., October 24, 1805; died at Philadelphia, in 1873; married December 3, 1827, Samuel Allen; issue:—William Rossell, Anna Eliza, Marion Wilmer, Charles Carroll and Samuel Marrington.

NOTES 1. THE ALLEN FAMILY has an unbroken lineage of more than three centuries. The Allen Arms are: Escutcheon: Sable, a cross potent within a bordure engrailed or. Crest: A demi-lion argent holding a rudder gules. Motto: Fortiter gerit crucem. (He bore the cross valiantly.)

2. RALPH ALLEN, of Newport, R. I., was living in 1639; he married Esther Swift.

3. SAMUEL ALLEN, Esq., 1762-1824, was the fifth in descent from Ralph Allen; he married (first) Mary Brown, by whom he had six children; married (second), September 5, 1799, Katherine Vaughan Cox, daughter of Major Richard Cox, of the Revolutionary Army; they had eight children, among them—

4. SAMUEL ALLEN, born at Philadelphia, Pa., December 23, 1804; died at Mount Holly, N. J., June 8, 1842; married CATHERINE REMSEN ROSSELL; issue: WILLIAM ROSSELL, ANNA ELIZA, Marion Wilmer (born 1833; died 1834), Charles Carroll (born 1839; died 1843), and Samuel Marrington (born 1842; died 1857).

5. WILLIAM ROSSELL ALLEN, eldest son of Samuel Allen, was born at Philadelphia, Pa., December 29, 1828; died there, January 2, 1872; married, at Mount Holly, N. J., 1863, Elizabeth Frazier Head, daughter of Joseph Head, Esq., of Massachusetts; issue: CHARLOTTE LOUISA and NATHAN MYERS. Mr. Allen was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of New Jersey.

6. ANNA ELIZA ALLEN, eldest daughter of Samuel Allen, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., August 1, 1830; died there, January 8, 1914; never married. A life-long resident of Mount Holly, Miss Allen was respected and beloved by all who knew her, and was noted for her interest in charitable and church work.

7. CHARLOTTE LOUISA ALLEN, daughter of William Rossell Allen, was born at Mount Holly, N. J., 1865; died at Boston, Mass., July 6, 1937; never married. Miss Allen was engaged in secretarial work for a number of years at Boston, Mass. She contributed the data of the Allen and Head Families for this work. Miss Allen was a thoroughly good woman, respected and beloved by all who knew her, and in every way she lived up to the traditions and principles of the Rossell Family.



8. NATHAN MYERS ALLEN, son of William Rossell Allen, and the sole survivor of the Allen-Rossell Family, was born at Mount Holly, N. J.; residence, West-boro, Mass.; unmarried. He is an artist of considerable ability.

9. MRS. ELIZABETH FRAZIER (HEAD) ALLEN, wife of William Rossell Allen, was the daughter of Joseph and Anna Frances (Barnett) Head, of Massachusetts. She was born at Boston, May 22, 1832; died at Brookline, October 18, 1916; she was third in descent from Joseph Head, who settled in America before the Revolution. Her maternal grandmother was a Miss Norwood, of London. The Head Arms are: Escutcheon: Argent, a chevron ermines between three unicorn's heads coupé sable. Crest: A unicorn's head coupé ermines. Motto: Study quiet.

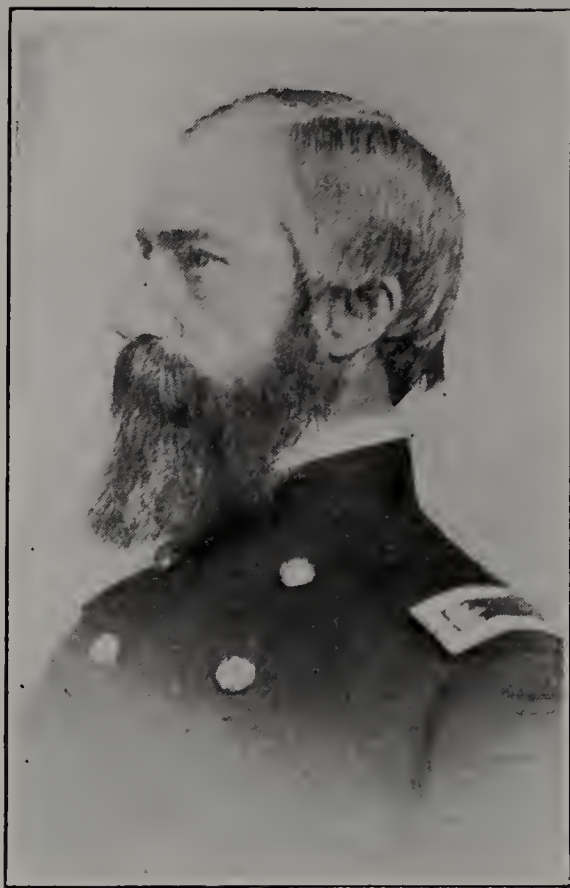
### THIRD GENERATION.



MRS. MARY T. (ROSSELL) HIGBEE

134. MARY TRENT ROSSELL, eldest daughter of General Zachariah Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., December 3, 1815; died there, April 1, 1887; married Lewis Pemberton Higbee (died 1859); no issue.

135. The house at No. 142 West State Street (still standing but remodeled) was built by Mr. and Mrs. Higbee shortly after their marriage, and it was Mrs. Higbee's home until her death. Mrs. Higbee was a life-long resident of Trenton; a member of St. Michael's P. E. Church; her life was almost exclusively devoted to disinterested good works; and she was indeed one of those of whom it can be truthfully said: "She was beloved by every one that knew her."



COL. N. B. ROSSELL

136. NATHAN BEAKES ROSSELL, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel, U. S. Army, the eldest son of General Zachariah Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., December 30, 1817; died (killed in battle) at Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862; married, at Catskill, N. Y., December 1, 1841, Frances A. Mann (born at Brattleboro, Vt., November 12, 1819; died at Catskill, June 2, 1892), daughter of General Jonas Mann, of Vermont and of Syracuse, N. Y.; issue:—Marion Trent, Clifford Beakes, Anna Morgan and Randolph Lewis.

137. Nathan Beakes Rossell, destined to make the Supreme Sacrifice in war, began his military career as a Lieutenant in the 5th U. S. Infantry, August 1, 1838. He was promoted to First Lieutenant November 3, 1840. The following year he married Miss Frances A. Mann. Mrs. Rossell accompanied her husband to his station in the West, where their two eldest children were born. He served with great distinction during the Mexican War, and received many honors. September 8, 1847, he was promoted to Captain, and on the same day was granted the brevet rank of Major, for gallant and meritorious services at the

Battle of Molino del Rey. Nor was his native State unmindful of his gallant deeds. On April 24, 1847, the Legislature passed a joint resolution, presenting handsome gold-mounted swords to four Army Officers, Major Rossell, Captain William R. Montgomery, Lieutenant Fowler Hamilton and Lieutenant Samuel G. French, all of them natives of New Jersey. In his letter to Governor Stratton, acknowledging the gift, Major Rossell said, in part:

Although it has always been my wish to do my duty as a soldier and a Jerseyman, I now have an additional incentive for my actions and shall endeavor never to cause any feelings but those of pleasure in the bosoms of the generous people of my native State.

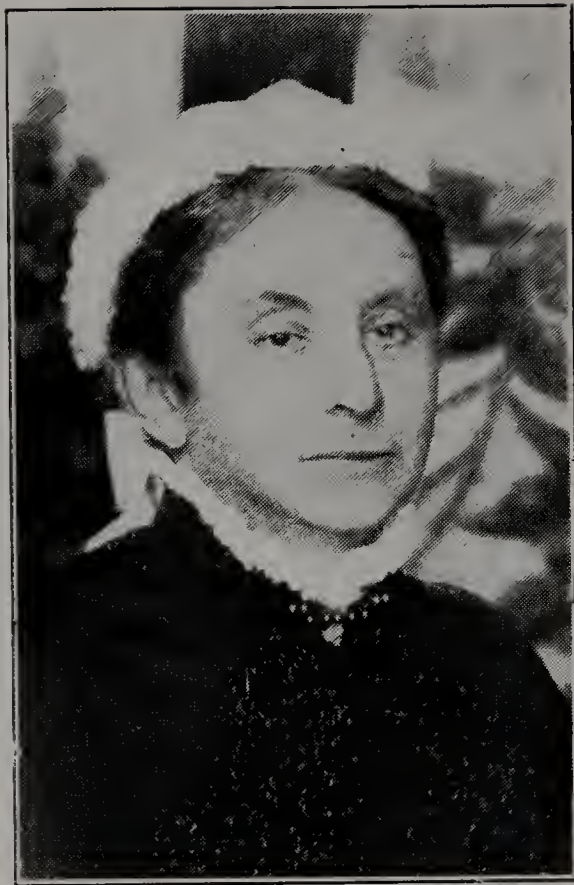
138. The formal presentation of the swords took place at the Capitol at Trenton, February 8, 1849. Governor Haines made a most eloquent speech, after which he addressed each one of the officers in turn. Addressing Major Rossell, he said: "Major Rossell, your conduct at the siege of Monte Rey proved you worthy of your State and of your name." (See Paragraph 1.) Accepting his sword from the hands of the Governor, Major Rossell said:

I accept, Sir, with feelings of deepest gratification, this sword, the gift of my native State. \* \* \* Never until my heart ceases to pulsate will the recollection of this day be effaced from my memory. I shall look back upon it as the proudest of my life, and the sword shall be preserved by me as a sacred pledge, never to be drawn but in a just cause, and never to be returned to the scabbard with the stain of dishonor upon its blade.

139. During the years 1849-1861 Major Rossell was for a time at his home in Trenton, where his second daughter (Miss Anna Morgan Rossell) was born, and he also took part in the Seminole Campaign in Florida, but most of the time he was with his regiment in the West. Mrs. Rossell accompanied him, and in the year 1852 they were at Fort Phantom Hill, Texas, a place celebrated in history and romance, where their youngest child, Mr. R. L. Rossell, was born. (See Paragraph 143, Note 8.)

140. At the beginning of the Civil War, Major Rossell was transferred to the 3d U. S. Infantry. He was commissioned Major, September 25, 1861. At the Battle of Gaines Mills, Va., June 27, 1862, he was in command of his regiment. He was cited for gallant and meritorious services, and granted the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel, an honor he did not live to enjoy, as he was killed in action that very day.





MRS. FRANCES A. (MANN) ROSSELL

141. Colonel Rossell received a soldier's burial on the battlefield. Among the bystanders was Dr. Caspar Wister, whose daughter, Miss Lydia S. Wister, became the wife of Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq., Colonel Rossell's eldest son. And one of the soldiers, with streaming eyes, recited over the grave the following beautiful lines, from Sir Walter Scott's "Lady of the Lake":

Soldier, rest! Thy warfare o'er,  
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;  
Dream of battle-fields no more,  
Days of danger, nights of waking.  
Here shall no rude foe assail ye,  
Here no bugle sound reveille.

142. When the fratricidal strife was ended, the body of Colonel Rossell was removed to its present resting place in Riverview Cemetery, Trenton, N. J.

143. The moral character of Colonel Rossell was without a blemish. He was a most kind husband, father and friend; he won the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and possessed in an eminent degree the qualities of

a soldier and a gentleman. Though a strict disciplinarian no officer was more beloved by the men under his command.

## THE MANN FAMILY



NOTES 1. THE MANN FAMILY. According to the manuscripts of Judge Sims, the traditional ancestor of the Mann Family was Sir Walter Maign, who lived in the time of King David Bruce (1331-1370), from whom he received a charter, and whose surname gradually changed to Mayne, Main and Mann. The Mann Arms, as cited by Judge Sims, are: Or, three chevronels sable.

2. HON. BENJAMIN MANN was born October 23, 1739; died December 8, 1831; married Martha Weave (born February 18, 1743; died May 17, 1803); issue: Jonas. He was a man of considerable prominence, held many public offices, and commanded a company which he had raised and equipped during the Revolution. He was the grandson of James and Priscilla (Grice) Mann, who were married at Boston, November 8, 1711.

3. JONAS MANN, Brigadier General of Vermont Militia, was born April 17, 1771; died September 6, 1831; married (first) Mercy Towne, by whom he had issue; married (second) Mary Negus (born July 27, 1785; died December 11, 1848); issue: Mary Amelia (Note 5), John Towne, FRANCES A. and George W.

4. FRANCES A. MANN, daughter of General Jonas Mann, was born November 12, 1819; died June 2, 1892; married, December 1, 1841, COLONEL NATHAN BEAKES ROSSELL (1817-1862); issue: Marion Trent, Clifford Beakes, Anna Morgan and Randolph Lewis.

5. MARY AMELIA MANN (1815-1878) married General Randolph B. Marcy, U. S. Army (1811-1887); their daughter:

6. MARY ELLEN MARCY (1835-1915) married General George Brinton McClellan, U. S. Army (1832-1885); issue: Mary Ellen (married Paul Desprez, a French diplomat), and George Brinton (married Georgina Hecksher, of New York; was Mayor of New York City 1904-1909).

7. MRS. FRANCES A. (MANN) ROSSELL was, through her mother, descended from William Negus, Esq., of Framingham, who married Persis Maynard in 1730; Captain William French, who came to America in 1635, and Captain Richard Brackett, who was living in 1636-1680. These notes of the Mann Family were compiled from data collected by the late Miss Anna Morgan Rossell, and were kindly revised by Miss Frances S. Mann, of Catskill, N. Y., daughter of the late John T. Mann, Esq. (Note 3.)

7A. By request, the following additional citations of the Mann Family are given.

JOHN TOWNE MANN (Paragraph 143, Note 3), son of General Jonas Mann, was born December 8, 1816; died December 29, 1888; married Sophia Penfield of Catskill, N. Y.; issue:—

FRANCES SOPHIA MANN (Paragraph 143, Note 7), born July 8, 1850; died February 20, 1929; never married; a life-long resident of Catskill, N. Y.

GEORGE W. MANN (Paragraph 143, Note 3), son of General Jonas Mann, was born December 27, 1821; died 1892; married, first, Mary Bicknell; issue:—

NELLY LOUISE MANN, married Charles Hubbard.

LILLIAN MANN, married Hammond Lamont.

MR. GEORGE W. MANN married, second, Helen Hungerford, of Watertown, N. Y.; issue:—

ARTHUR MANN, married Ethel Livingston Walker.

RANDOLPH MANN, of Nyack, N. Y.

STANLEY MANN, who took part in the World War and was wounded in action.

7B. The above statement of the Mann Family was compiled and approved in the year 1926. The only citation which has been amended is that of Miss Frances S. Mann, who died in 1929. All other citations remain as compiled and approved in 1926.





FORT PHANTOM HILL TODAY — A MASS OF CRUMBLING  
CHIMNEYS AMONG THE MESQUITE.

#### FORT PHANTOM HILL AND THE WINNING OF THE WEST.

8. FORT PHANTOM HILL was one of the first out-posts of civilization to be established in the great work of reclaiming the former desert West. It is located about 15 miles north of Abilene, Texas, near the Clear Fork of the Brazos River. In 1849, General R. B. Marcy (Note 5) led an exploring expedition through this part of Texas, and his route is still known as "Marcy's Trail." He recommended the erection of a fort in this locality, and in 1851 the fort was actually established by General George H. Thomas. During the greater part of the years 1851-1852, the fort was under the command of General Robert E. Lee, who at that time was a Brevet Colonel in the 5th U. S. Infantry (Colonel Rossell's regiment). Therefore it seems certain that when Colonel Rossell was first stationed at Fort Phantom Hill, he was under the command of the famous Southerner. General Lee left the fort in 1852, and in the latter part of that year the garrison was reduced to two companies. It is safe to presume that Colonel Rossell was the Commandant in December, 1852. The illustration shows the present appearance of the fort. In 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, this fort, like all the other posts in the Southwest, was compelled to surrender to the superior forces of the Confederacy. But under cover of the darkness, some of the soldiers returned and set the buildings on fire. All were destroyed, except the two shown in the illustration. The building shown in the



TODAY, A MODEST FARM-HOUSE KITCHEN, BUT ONCE THE STONE  
OFFICE OF A BRILLIANT SOLDIER — GEN. R. E. LEE.



center of the background was the Commandant's quarters, and is probably the identical house in which Mr. R. L. Rossell was born. It has been restored, and is now the residence of an enterprising farmer, who has made his home amid the ruins of the old fort. The other building was the magazine of the fort, and is now utilized by the farmer as a chicken-house. The material for this note was obtained from a most interesting article written and illustrated by Mr. R. C. Crane, of the Texas State Historical Association, and published in The Dallas (Texas) News of August 21, 1921. The Editor gratefully acknowledges indebtedness to Mr. Crane and The Dallas News for their kind permission to make use of the article, also to Dr. Charles W. Ramsdell, of the Texas Association, who procured this article and much other valuable information for him.

8A. The second illustration gives a "close-up" of the former Commandant's quarters at Fort Phantom Hill, once the quarters of General Lee, and probably the house in which Mr. R. L. Rossell was born. It is possible that some changes have taken place at Fort Phantom Hill since the visit of Mr. Crane in 1921.

8B. Fort Phantom Hill received its name because of the mirage, which is very prevalent in that locality. When first viewed, from a distance, by the members of General Thomas' expedition in 1851, it seemed an ideal site for the new fort, high ground, well wooded and watered; but when they approached nearer, the delusive mirage dissolved, and the place was found to be but an indifferent location. The lovely vision was but the phantom of the mirage, and the promising oasis turned out to be but another spot in the vast desert. Nevertheless they decided to build the fort there, and to name it "Fort Phantom Hill." The mirage of the desert has been the theme of many marvelous travelers' tales, wonderful visions of lakes, rivers, grassy fields and even cities suddenly appearing on the salty sands of the desert, and dissolving away into nothingness, while frightful apparitions materialized from the air to bar the traveler's way and rejoice over his discomfiture and suffering. The horrors of the over-land journey through the Great American Desert in the years 1840-1865 are graphically told in the following serio-comic poem, which appeared in "Harper's Magazine" of April, 1882.

#### THE PHANTOM OF THE PECOS.

By G. T. L.

IT WAS a sultry Summer, full many years ago,  
When an emigrant train left Texas, bound for New Mexico;  
Strong men and gentle women threescore were in the band,  
And nigh as many children left wee foot-prints in the sand.

Northward they traveled slowly, and bitter was the road,  
The Sun, a ball of fire, in the brazen heavens glowed;  
The sands were like red plowshares beneath a martyr's feet,  
And the thorny spikes of cactus drooped and shriveled in the heat.

There was no wind till evening, and then its fevered breath  
Was like that of the angel who bears the brand of death;  
And the Moon, a fiery crescent, swooped in the sky afar,  
As it had been the reddened blade of his baleful scimitar.

And as they traveled northward, within its sandy bed  
The river shrank away from them, as if with guilty dread,  
And narrower grew the water, and shallower, until  
The river had dwindled to a creek, the creek to a muddy rill.

Then here and there a languid pool in those accursed lands,  
And then the river-bed was naught but rocks and arid sands,  
And the little water that they found by digging long and deep  
Was bitter as that on sea-side rocks when the tide is at the neap.

And as into the flinty earth the treacherous river sank,  
Fewer the following foot-prints were upon its burning bank;  
Twenty beheld the red Sun rise, fifteen flagged faint at noon,  
And only ten went into camp beneath the lurid Moon.

And twice again the red Moon sank, twice rose the copper Sun,  
And the ten who staggered on were eight, were five, were three, were one;  
One man was left of the emigrant train that two short weeks ago  
Had left the Texan valley bound for New Mexico.

And as he tottered northward across the endless sands,  
His blood-shot eyes still shading with thin and blistered hands,  
Sudden, from out the desert, up to the cloudless skies,  
A vast and awful figure the traveler saw arise.

It was the watery mirage. There shimmer to his view  
Fleecy cascades down-falling and lakes of deepest blue;  
But though he strains to reach them, and desperate staggers on,  
Ever a step beyond him the vision is withdrawn.

Ever before him hovers, and seems to bar the way  
THE PHANTOM OF THE PECOS, a cloud of dusty gray;  
Its mocking eyes glare on him, and through the fervid air  
Its voice of doom makes answer to his question of despair.

The dying wanderer listens the PHANTOM speak his name,  
And moves his cracking lips in vain one piteous prayer to frame:  
And the awful vision mutters, on the salt sands as he sinks,  
"Don't you think that it's a long time—a long time between drinks?"

8C. According to the story, this poem was recited at the officers' mess table, by a bronzed and bearded veteran of many arduous campaigns. At the conclusion of the recitation, the General solemnly said: "You are right, Captain, send the decanter around!"

8D. The Editor gratefully acknowledges indebtedness to Messrs. Harper & Brothers for their kind permission to re-print the poem.

9. THE WINNING OF THE WEST may be truthfully said to be the fulfilment of Isaiah's prophecy. Fort Phantom Hill was established in the midst of a frightful wilderness, which has now, as the result of many years of labor, become one of the most beautiful and fertile regions in the world. And "Marcy's Trail" and Fort Phantom Hill were the first steps taken in this sublime work. Therefore we may well be proud of the fact that our kinsmen were among those of whom it was written:

"The wilderness and the solitary place shall be glad for them; and the desert shall rejoice, and blossom as the rose."—Isaiah xxxv:1.

9A. In recent years, certain untoward events have brought about the formation of the "Dust Bowl," in which a large section of our West, formerly fertile and fruitful, has reverted to the condition of "a howling wilderness." But the art and science of man will (D. V.) prevail, and in due time this lost section of the West will be re-won. And this brings to mind another Scripture:

"He turneth the floods into a wilderness, and drieth up the water-springs.

"A fruitful land maketh He barren, for the wickedness of them that dwell therein.

"Again, He maketh the wilderness a standing water, and water-springs of a dry ground.

"And there He setteth the hungry, that they may build them a city to dwell in;

"That they may sow their land, and plant vineyards, to yield them fruits of increase.

"Whoso is wise, will ponder these things; and they shall understand the loving-kindness of the LORD."—Psalm cvii: 33—37 and 43.

10. The four swords presented by the State of New Jersey to Colonel Rossell and his companions-in-arms, were all exactly alike, but each bore an individual dedicatory inscription, and an individual Latin motto. The motto on Colonel Rossell's sword is: "Honor est praeium virtutis" (Honor is the reward of bravery). The sword is now in the possession of The Colonial Dames, New Jersey Society, it, with a number of other personal relics, having been bequeathed to the Society by the late Miss Anna Morgan Rossell.

11. During the Civil War, a chain of forts was established around Washington, for the greater protection of the Capital City. One of these forts was named "Battery Rossell," in honor of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell.

144. WILLIAM HENRY ROSSELL, M. D., Brevet Major, U. S. Army, the second son of General Zachariah Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., September 1, 1820; died at Asheville, N. C., July 20, 1885; married (first), at Mount



Vernon, Ala., November 19, 1846, Lucinda Gayle Eastin (born at Gainestown, Ala., February 27, 1827; died at Mount Vernon, March 24, 1851), daughter of Colonel Thomas Eastin, of Alabama; issue: William Trent; married (second), at Elizabeth City, N. C., June 29, 1852, Margaret Dauge Martin (born at Elizabeth City, March 15, 1827; died at Asheville, October 17, 1886), daughter of Dr. William Martin, of North Carolina; issue: Sophie Martin, Henry Dauge, and Hugh Bertrand.

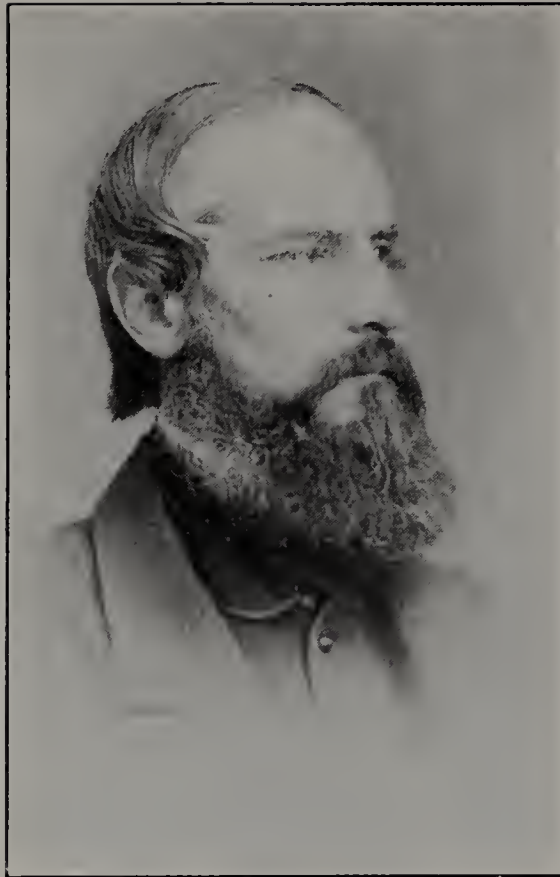
145. William Henry Rossell, while still a boy in the "teens," left his home in Trenton and removed to Mount Holly, N. J., where he obtained employment as a clerk in a store. In the course of time, he began the study of medicine, and on January 16, 1845, he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine from Yale University. He obtained a position as an army surgeon, and in this capacity was stationed at Charleston, S. C., New Orleans, La., and Mount Vernon, Ala. At this last-named place Dr. Rossell met both of the ladies he was destined to marry.

146. It was while stationed at Mount Vernon that Dr. Rossell met and married Miss Lucinda G. Eastin. There, their only child (General William T. Rossell, 1849-1919) was born and there Mrs. Rossell died in the Spring of 1851.

147. June 29, 1852, Dr. Rossell married Miss Margaret D. Martin, of Elizabeth City, N. C. They went on an extended bridal tour, visiting New York, Boston, Springfield, Mass., Niagara Falls, Toronto, Montreal and other places, after which they settled at Trenton, N. J., where Dr. Rossell had obtained an interest in an iron-foundry. A daughter (Miss Sophie M. Rossell 1853-1911) and a son (Henry D. Rossell, 1855-1863), were born to them. September 22, 1854, Dr. Rossell was commissioned Captain of the Trenton City Guards by Governor Rodman M. Price. February 2, 1855, he received the degree of Master Mason from Trenton Lodge.

148. March 3, 1855, Captain Rossell obtained a commission as Lieutenant in the 10th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. He was promoted to First Lieutenant, December 29, 1860, and to Captain, December 6, 1861. He was sent to the Far West, and took part in such Indian wars as occurred during those years. Mrs. Rossell retained her residence at Trenton, but made extended visits to her paternal home at Elizabeth City.





MAJ. W. H. ROSSELL

149. The breaking out of the Civil War found Mrs. Rossell at Elizabeth City, where she was "interned" by the Confederate Government. Captain Rossell was in New Mexico, where he took part in the Battle of Val Verde, February 21, 1862. For his gallant and meritorious services, he was granted the brevet rank of Major. He was, however, taken prisoner by the Confederates and detained for some time. After his exchange, he was relieved from active duty, his health having suffered from the hardships of his many campaigns, and he returned to Trenton. Mrs. Rossell was also released by the Confederate Government and sent, with a military escort, under a flag of truce, from the Confederate to the Union lines.

150. The end of the year 1862 found the family safely and happily re-united at Trenton, but before the following year had rolled away the family was broken and the survivors saddened by the sudden and distressing death of the then youngest son, Henry D. Rossell, who was drowned in the Sanhican Creek at Trenton, December 16, 1863.

151. Major Rossell was placed on the Retired List of the Army, November 28, 1863, but was retained in active service as the war was still in progress. He was once more



MRS. MARGARET D. (MARTIN) ROSSELL

ordered to the West, on recruiting duty. As his field of action was beyond the zone of actual hostilities, he decided to take his family with him. In their migration to the West, they traveled "by covered wagon," as a large part of the journey was made in an army ambulance, with a small escort of mounted soldiers. They remained in the West until the close of the war. Major Rossell was stationed at St. Paul, Minn. (Fort Snelling), Denver, Colo., and Santa Fe, N. Mex. At Fort Snelling, he made so favorable an impression upon the Minnesota Volunteers that they presented him with a handsome gold-headed cane. (See Paragraph 155, Note 10.)

152. When the Civil War was ended, Major Rossell and his family returned to Trenton. In 1866, he removed to Elizabeth City, where he resided for about two years, and where his third son (Hugh B. Rossell, the Editor of this work) was born. In 1868 he removed to Richmond, Va., where he made his home for two years. The Summer of 1870 was spent at Sea View, Va., and the following Winter Major Rossell removed to Asheville, N. C., where his brother-in-law, General James G. Martin (see Paragraph 155, Note 3), was already settled.

153. Major Rossell purchased the Hardy Estate, known as "Swannanoa Hill." From the day that he made his home there until the day of his death, he, who had traveled so extensively and had changed his residence so often, never went beyond a radius of five miles, a fact to which he frequently alluded.

154. During his residence at Asheville, Major Rossell was one of the Directors of the Bank of Asheville and a Trustee of Newton Academy.

155. Major Rossell died at Swannanoa Hill, July 20, 1885. Mrs. Rossell survived her husband less than two years, as she passed away October 17, 1886. The greater part of the landed estate at Asheville was, in time, sold to the Kenilworth Inn Company.

NOTES 1. The Eastin Arms, as cited by Judge Sims, are: Per chevron gules and or, three sea dragons ducally crowned counterchanged.

2. A traditional ancestor of Mrs. Margaret Daugè (Martin) Rossell was William Bruce, kinsman of King Robert Bruce, of Scotland. The Martin Arms, as cited by Judge Sims, are: Sable, a chevron between three crescents argent. Mrs. Rossell was a namesake of her maternal grandmother, Mrs. Margaret Daugè, wife of General Peter Daugè (died 1801), of North Carolina. (The name is pronounced "Do-zhay," with the accent on the last syllable.) Their daughter, Sophia Scott Daugè, married Dr. William Martin, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Elizabeth City, N. C. Mrs. Rossell was their daughter.

3. It is interesting to note, that General James G. Martin, of the Confederate Army, who was a brother of Mrs. Margaret D. Rossell, was a companion-in-arms of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell in the Mexican War. As a Major of Artillery, he served with considerable distinction, losing his right arm at the Battle of Cherubusco; but with the beginning of the Civil War he cast his lot with the South. Thus by the "irony of fate," two brave soldiers, kinsmen by marriage, fought together under the Stars and Stripes, and a few years later fought against each other in a more fearful war.

4. When a young man at Mount Holly, Major Rossell frequently went on hunting excursions in the neighboring forests. On one of these trips, he was run down by a reckless driver, with the result that his gun became entangled in the wagon-wheel, and the gun-barrel bent into the form of the letter "J." There was no hunting done that day. On his way to the "village smithy" Major Rossell met an irrepressible little street-urchin, who shouted: "What yer goin' to do with that gun, Mister? Goin' to shoot 'round a corner with it?" Under the skilled hands of the "village blacksmith," the gun soon recovered its former beauty and usefulness.

5. During the Indian War, the 10th Infantry went into camp, on one occasion, in a particularly desolate spot in the then "Wild West." Major Rossell had the good fortune to find a small cave, which seemed to offer "a secure retreat," and took possession of it for his sleeping quarters. But his rest was broken and his sleep troubled by unpleasant dreams, and as morning dawned, he was awakened by the sound of his own voice, repeating over and over again: "Among the dead—among the dead." A brother officer, who entered the cave at this time, suggested that perhaps they really were "among the dead," and advised an investigation. Accordingly, they procured lights and proceeded to explore the cave. They discovered that the little cave was only the entrance to a much larger cavern, and the latter place, evidently having been used as a tomb by the Indians for centuries past, was literally filled with hundreds of human skeletons. In very truth, Major Rossell had made his home "among the dead." The regiment remained in camp on this spot for many days. Major Rossell continued to use the cave as his sleeping room, untroubled by the near presence of so many "good Indians." As he expressed it: "They did not disturb me and I did not disturb them."

6. When leading a small detachment on special duty, Major Rossell had occasion to employ a native Mexican, who could not understand a word of English, as a guide. This guide was mounted on a fine horse, but Major Rossell and all his men were on foot. The Mexican started off at a brisk trot, and it soon became evident that the infantry could not keep up with him. Major Rossell



ordered him to go slower. "Si, Señor," answered the guide, who thought he was ordered to go faster urging his horse to greater speed. "Stop, you rascal!" shouted Major Rossell. "Si, Señor, si, Señor," replied the Mexican, lashing his horse furiously. By this time the soldiers, puffing and panting, burdened with their guns and knapsacks, were like men running for their lives in their efforts to keep pace with the guide. Major Rossell drew his pistol, and pointing it at the Mexican, said: "Stop, or I'll shoot you!" The fellow did not understand English but he did understand the language of fire-arms, so accordingly he stopped his horse and held up his hands. An interpreter was then found, and the matter explained to the satisfaction of all concerned.

7. It will be noted that there was a very long delay in the promotion of Major Rossell from the rank of Second Lieutenant to that of First Lieutenant. (Compare Paragraphs 148 and 137.) This was due to a misunderstanding in high official circles, and, unfortunately, had the result of preventing Major Rossell from reaching as high a rank as he otherwise would have obtained. An autographed letter from Hon. Jefferson Davis (at that time Secretary of War), referring to this matter, has been presented by the Editor to the American Antiquarian Society.

8. A candle, which Mrs. Rossell took with her on her journey "under flag of truce" (Paragraph 149), has been donated by the Editor to the Burlington County Historical Society.

9. The Battle of Val Verde was between the Union forces under the command of General Canby and the Confederate troops under the command of General Sibley. General Sibley's report mentions Major Rossell by name. Owing to the scarcity of modern weapons, a considerable number of Texas cavalymen went into battle armed with long medieval lances, each lance being decorated with a small Confederate Flag. This experiment was unsuccessful and abortive, most of the lancers being unhorsed at the very first charge. Major Rossell shot down a lancer who attacked him, and tore the flag from his lance, and, in spite of the fact that he himself was taken prisoner by the enemy, succeeded in retaining the flag, which remained as a relic in the family for many years. This flag, captured on the battle-field, has been donated by the Editor to the Texas State Historical Association. (See Paragraph 143, Note 8.)

10. On the head of the cane presented to Major Rossell by the Minnesota Volunteers is the inscription: "Presented to Captain William H. Rossell, U. S. A., as a testimonial of esteem by the officers of the Eleventh Minnesota Volunteers, Fort Snelling, September 19, 1864."

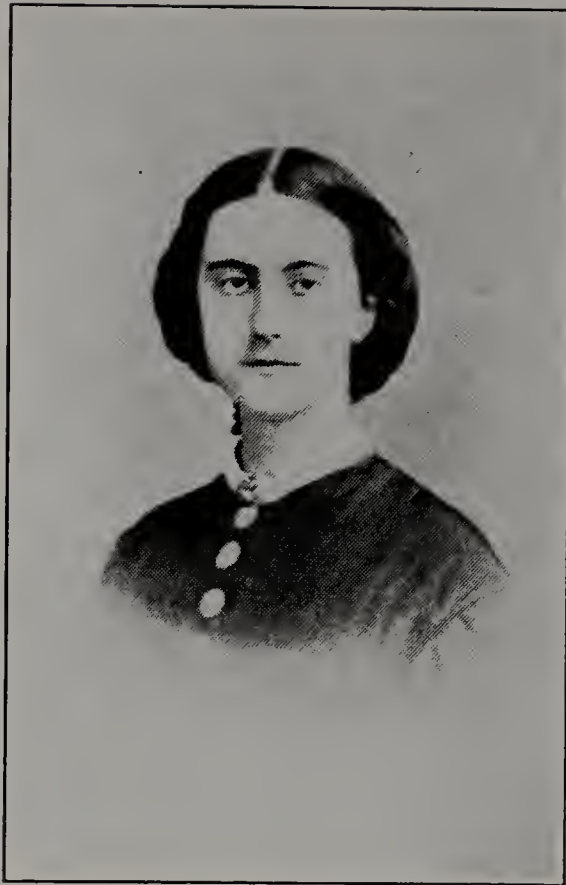
11. A terrible disaster occurred at Richmond during Major Rossell's residence in that city. On April 27, 1870, an immense crowd had assembled in the rooms of the Supreme Court of Appeals, in the Capitol, to hear the trial of an important case. The floors gave way under the weight of the assembly, and about 350 persons were precipitated into the rooms below. 62 persons were killed and 251 injured. Major Rossell was in the court-room that morning, but was providentially called away, leaving the building only a few minutes before the catastrophe occurred. (Particulars of disaster contributed by Mr. H. R. Mellwaine, State Librarian of Virginia.)

12. During his stay at Richmond, Major Rossell was presented with a pin, that had been used by General Washington to fasten together a map and a document. This precious relic has been donated by the Editor to the Burlington County Historical Society.

156. ANNA ROSSELL, second daughter of General Zachariah Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., September 25, 1828; died there, July 21, 1909; never married.

157. Miss Rossell was a life-long resident of Trenton; a member of Trinity P. E. Church in that city; and an honorary member of the D. A. R. In 1906, she caused the erection of a bronze tablet in Trinity Church to the memory of her distinguished ancestor, Chief Justice Trent.

NOTES 1. The inscription on the tablet erected by Miss Rossell alludes to Chief Justice Trent as "The Founder of Trenton." This statement was challenged by Hon. Edwin Robert Walker, of Trenton, who claimed that the real "Founder of Trenton" was Hon. Mahlon Stacy. A lively newspaper controversy followed, some of the writers supporting the claim of Stacy, and others espousing the cause of Trent. The final "consensus of opinion" was to the effect that Hon. Mahlon Stacy was the Founder of Trenton because he established the first



BARONESS LANG VON LANGEN  
(NEE MARION T. ROSSELL)

permanent settlement in that locality, which settlement had grown into a thriving town long before Judge Trent acquired the Stacy Estate by purchase; and that Hon. William Trent, because the city of Trenton was named for him, and because he did so much to improve and develop the settlement already established by Hon. Mahlon Stacy, should be known to history as "The Godfather of Trenton." Both Hon. Mahlon Stacy and Hon. William Trent were ancestors of Mrs. Lydia (Beakes) Rossell (Paragraph 125 and Notes). In the joint honor of the Founder and the Godfather of the city, a large and handsome hotel in Trenton bears the name of "The Stacy-Trent Hotel."

2. Among the curiosities of "folk-lore" is a superstition to the effect that an infant, when first removed from the room where he was born, should be carried up-stairs (to the top of the house, if possible) before he is taken down. If the child was born on the top floor, and there should be no access to the roof, then a ladder must be set up, and the infant carried up it before he is taken down-stairs. A child thus treated is sure to have good luck and "rise in the world." If a number of gold or silver articles are carried with the infant on his first excursion up-stairs, he will be rich as well as lucky. According to family traditions, Miss Anna Rossell was thus carried to the top of the house by her nurse, before she was taken down-stairs for the first time, the nurse taking care to carry also a number of silver spoons. Apparently, the charm worked, to a certain extent, for, although Miss Rossell would not have been considered a woman of wealth, in these days of immense fortunes, she was always comfortably well off, owned her own home, travelled extensively, and at her death left an estate of at least \$20,000.

3. The home of General Zachariah Rossell in Trenton, where this incident took place, was located at the corner of Princeton Avenue and Southard Street, and remained standing until 1920, when it was removed to make way for the grounds of a school building. This house was known locally as "The House with a Tunnel," because of an under-ground passageway that led from the cellar to the barn. The object of this tunnel was to afford easy access to the barn in stormy weather, and also to provide a secure place for the storage of milk and other dairy-products and foodstuffs. (Data regarding the house kindly contributed by Mr. H. J. Podmore, of Trenton.)



## FOURTH GENERATION.

NOTE. This Generation will be divided into two Groups, the first Group being the children of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, eldest son of General Zachariah Rossell, and the second Group those of Major William H. Rossell, the younger son. The members of each Group will be cited in the order of their birthdates. The same plan will be followed in citing the following Generations. The device —o— marks the division between the Groups.

158. MARION TRENT ROSSELL, eldest daughter of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, was born at Fort Dearborn, Ill., October 2, 1842; died at New York City, February 22, 1875; married, at Trenton, N. J., October 1, 1873, Baron Carl August Ludwig Alexander Lang von Langen (born at Kappenburg Castle, Germany, April 27, 1847; died at New York City, May 11, 1878), son of General Baron Lang von Langen of Carnstadt, Wurtemberg, Germany; issue:—an infant son, who died shortly after birth.

159. Baroness Lang von Langen was a beautiful amiable woman, of a happy, sunny disposition, and was beloved by every one that knew her. Her wedding was one of the most brilliant social events that ever occurred in Trenton, and her untimely death was a bitter grief to every member of the family and her many friends.

160. CLIFFORD BEAKES ROSSELL, Esq., eldest son of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, was born at Detroit, Mich., June 4, 1845; died at Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1888; married, at Philadelphia, October 31, 1878, Lydia Simmons Wister (born at Philadelphia, February 13, 1848; died there, January 28, 1892), daughter of Dr. Caspar Wister of Philadelphia; issue:—Annis Wister.

161. Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq., was educated at Kenyon College, where he was a student at the beginning of the Civil War. The students were organized and trained for battle, but, fortunately for some of them at least, they were not called to the colors. After leaving college, Mr. Rossell was for a time the private secretary of President Ashebel Welsh, of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company; later he became the Superintendent of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, which position he held for many years. At the time of his resignation he was presented with a handsome watch and chain by the employees of the Company, as a token of their esteem. He then accepted the position of Manager of the Coal Lands of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which post he occupied until a few years before his death, when the failure of his health compelled his retirement. It is a matter of record that





CLIFFORD BEAKES ROSSELL, ESQ.

neither of the Companies ever had a more efficient officer than was Mr. Rossell. One of the Pennsylvania Company's oil-boats was named the "C. B. Rossell," in his honor.

162. Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq., was the first descendant of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., to bear the full Achievement of Arms of the Rossell Family.

162A. Mrs. Lydia S. (Wister) Rossell was the heraldic heiress of her father, Dr. Caspar Wister. The illustration shows the full achievement of arms of the Rossell Family, with the escutcheon of Wister borne as a shield of pretence.

NOTES 1. THE WISTER AND WISTAR FAMILIES in America are the descendants of Johannes Caspar Wister (1671-1727) of Wald Hilsbach, Baden, four of whose children came to America in 1717-1727. The Wister Escutcheon is described in the blazon given for Mr. Rossell. The Wister Crest is: Out of a crest coronet a demi-eagle displayed sable in its mouth a spray of olives.

2. CASPAR WISTER, M. D., was fourth in descent from Johannes Caspar Wister. He was born at Philadelphia, Pa., September 18, 1818; died there, December 20, 1888; married (first), July 20, 1846, Lydia H. Simmons (died 1848), daughter of Stephen and Rebecca (Hart) Simmons of Philadelphia; issue:—LYDIA SIMMONS; married (second), Annis Lee Furness (born October 9, 1830; died November 15, 1908), daughter of Rev. William H. and Annis Pulling (Jenks) Furness, of Philadelphia; issue:—Caspar (born 1856; died 1870).

3. Dr. Wister was an excellent family physician, with a large practice, an enthusiastic sportsman, and a prominent figure in the social life of Philadelphia. Mrs. Annis Lee (Furness) Wister was well known as an author and translator. Their home was the scene of many delightful entertainments for local and visiting literary celebrities, and an invitation to it was an "Open. Sesame" to the best that Philadelphia had to offer.



## Rossell

### ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS OF CLIFFORD BEAKES ROSSELL, ESQ.

**ESCUTCHEON:** Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper.

**SHIELD OF PRETENCE:** Per pale, dexter argent, on a bend azure two mullets of six points of the field, sinister lozengy argent and sable, a fess or (Wister Escutcheon).

**CREST:** An arm in armor, couped at shoulder and resting on elbow, hand holding a club proper.

**MOTTO:** Res non verba.

**TORSE AND MANTLING:** Argent and azure.

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4. LYDIA SIMMONS WISTER, daughter of Dr. Caspar Wister, was born at Philadelphia, February 13, 1848; died there, January 28, 1892; married, October 31, 1878, Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq.; issue:—Annis Wister.

5. OWEN WISTER (died July 21, 1938), a well-known novelist of Philadelphia, author of "The Virginian" and "Lady Baltimore," was the son of the late Owen Jones Wister, brother of Dr. Caspar Wister.

6. The full achievement of arms of the Wister Family is illustrated on Page 88.



MISS ANNA MORGAN ROSSELL

163. ANNA MORGAN ROSSELL, second daughter of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., July 6, 1849; died at Catskill, N. Y., June 13, 1925; never married.

164. Miss Rossell was a resident of Catskill for many years. She was greatly interested in family history and genealogy, much of the data for this work being taken from her compilations. She greatly assisted the Editor in the preparation of the text, and furnished many of the illustrations. She devoted some years to a most painstaking, profound research into the ancestry of the family, and the result of her labors is given in the accounts of the Beakes, Stacy, Trent and Mann Families. (See Paragraph 125, Notes 1-44 and 143, Notes 1-7.) She also assisted very largely in defraying the cost of the printing of this work.

165. During the years 1891-1894, Miss Rossell was obliged to devote nearly her entire time and energy to the care of her mother and brother, both of whom died at her house at Catskill from lingering illness. Too much credit cannot possibly be given her for her loving, self-sacrificing care of her mother and brother in their latter days.

166. Miss Rossell was a member of the Society of the Colonial Dames; and during the World War she engaged in Red Cross work.





MR. R. L. ROSSELL

167. RANDOLPH LEWIS ROSSELL, second son of Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, was born at Fort Phantom Hill, Texas (Paragraph 143, Notes 8 and 9), December 6, 1852; died at Catskill, N. Y., December 2, 1894; never married.

168. Mr. Rossell was for some years in the hardware business at Catskill, later, he went on a surveying tour through the South and West for a railroad construction company. About 1882, he formed a partnership with Mr. Richard Hopkins of New York; they established the Belmontyle Oil Company, afterwards known as "the Pennsylvania and Delaware Oil Company." Mr. Rossell was Vice-President of the company. His health failing, Mr. Rossell made a protracted sea-voyage in the hope of restoring it, but he never recovered, and in 1892 he went to the home of his sister, Miss Anna Morgan Rossell, at Catskill, where their mother already lay in her last illness, and where she died the same year. Mr. Rossell survived his mother about two years, tenderly cared for to the end by his sister. (See Paragraph 165.)

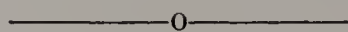
168A. The line of descent from Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell (Paragraph 136), the senior branch of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family, descended from Zachariah



WISTER ARMS.

See Paragraph 162A, Note 1.

Rossell, Esq., of Mount Holly (Paragraphs 86-104), has become extinct, as regards direct male issue, or persons bearing the surname of Rossell. Mrs. Annis Wister (Rossell) Tunis (Paragraph 181) was the heiress, and at the present writing (1938) the line of descent still lives in the persons of her two daughters, Miss A. Lee Tunis and Mrs. Lydia W. (Tunis) Scott, and four granddaughters, the Misses Annis, Barbara, Diana and Cintra Scott, all of Pennsylvania.



169. WILLIAM TRENT ROSSELL, Brigadier-General, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, the eldest son of Major William H. Rossell, was born at Mount Vernon, Ala., October 11, 1849; died at New Brighton (Greater New York), October 11, 1919; married, at New Bern, N. C., December 28, 1882, Jeanie Graham Ellis (born at Raleigh, N. C., October 9, 1860; died at Mobile, Ala., May 25, 1897), daughter of Hon. John W. Ellis of North Carolina; issue:—Trent, Margaret, Mary Ellis, William Trent, Elizabeth Graham, Henry Eastin, Jeanie Ellis, John Ellis and Edward Graham Daves.

169A. Although General Rossell did not make a practice of decorating his personal stationery or family plate with coats



GENERAL WILLIAM T. ROSSELL, AGE 35.



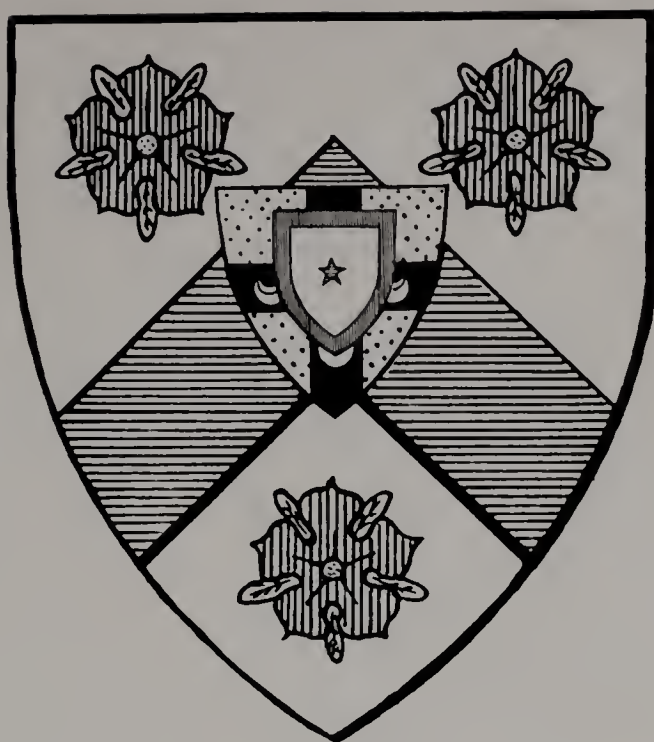
of arms, he was nevertheless entitled to an elaborate blazon. Mrs. Rossell was an heraldic co-heiress of her father, Hon. John Willis Ellis, therefore General Rossell was entitled to bear the Ellis Escutcheon as a shield of pretence, superimposed upon his own shield of arms, with the shield of augmentation described in Paragraph 57A, Note 3. His sons and daughters may bear, as their paternal escutcheon, a quartered shield of arms, displaying the Rossell Escutcheon in the first and fourth quarters, and the Ellis Escutcheon in the second and third, and if they so desire, may superimpose the shield of augmentation.

169B. The shields of arms are illustrated on the opposite page. The blazon of the escutcheon for General Rossell, with the shield of pretence and the augmentation, reads: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, a shield of pretence, or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, as an honorable augmentation in surtout an inescutcheon argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules. (For illustration of the Ellis Arms, see the Notes to Paragraph 174.)

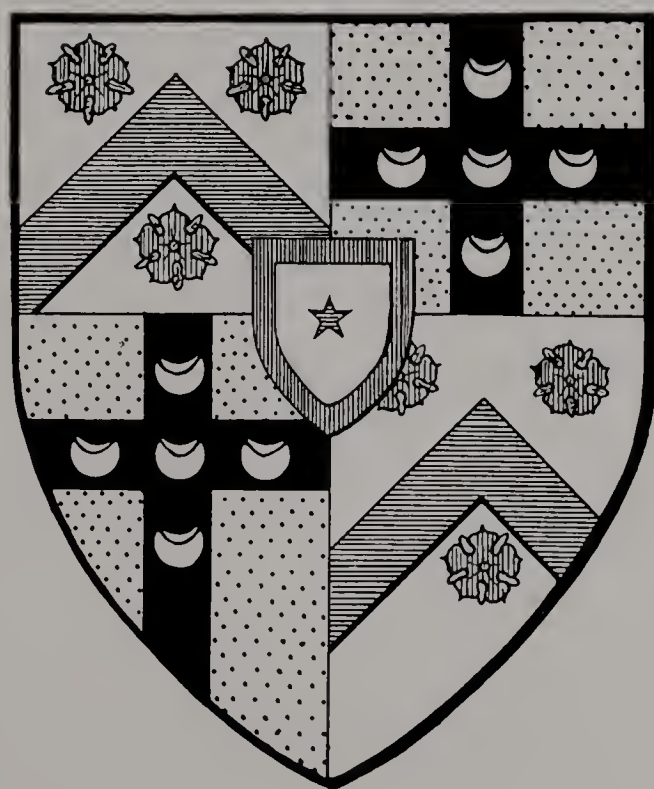
169C. The second illustration shows the quartered escutcheon, with the augmentation, for the sons and daughters of General William T. Rossell, who may bear it as their paternal, hereditary shield of arms. The blazon reads: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules, barbed and seeded proper, second and third or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, as an honorable augmentation an inescutcheon argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules.

169D. The crest, motto, torse and mantling to be borne with either of these escutcheons are described in Paragraph 56. The virtues symbolized by the tinctures of the Rossell Escutcheon are: Innocence, charity, courage, generosity and youth; those of the Ellis Escutcheon are: Wealth and generosity, sorrow and prudence and innocence. (See the poem on Page 25; and for other information regarding family heraldry, see Note to Paragraph 55; also Paragraphs 56-57A and Notes.)

170. General Rossell rendered his first service to the Government as a clerk in his father's office at Fort Snelling during the latter years of the Civil War. In 1869 he entered the Military Academy, graduating with honors, June 13, 1873. As an Engineer Officer he was stationed at



Above, the escutcheon of General William T. Rossell, with the Ellis Escutcheon on a shield of pretence, and the shield of augmentation over all. Below, a quartered shield of arms for the sons and daughters of General Rossell, with the Rossell Escutcheon quartering that of Ellis, and the shield of augmentation in surtout. This shield of arms is hereditary, and those who bear it honor their ancestors, Zachariah Rossell, Esq. and Hon. John W. Ellis, and also commemorate the services of General Rossell and his sons in the World War.



West Point, N. Y., Portland, Me., Jacksonville, Fla., Memphis, Tenn., Washington, D. C., Mobile, Ala., Tompkinsville, N. Y., Cincinnati, Ohio, and New York City. He was also stationed at Willett's Point, N. Y., Asheville, N. C., Fortress Monroe, Va., and New Bern, N. C. In 1891 he was appointed Engineer Commissioner of the District of Columbia by President Benjamin Harrison. In this capacity he served until the end of President Harrison's term and also for about six months under President Cleveland. By his suggestion, the "Boundary Street," which indicates the original city limits of Washington, was given its present title of "Florida Avenue." Under his direction, an iron bridge with an asphalt roadway, said to have been the first bridge of the kind ever erected, was built over the Anacostia River at Benning, D. C. During the Spanish War, 1898, he was in charge of the re-habilitation of Fort Morgan, Mobile, Ala.

171. In the year 1913, General Rossell had attained the rank of Colonel, and was stationed at New York City. In the same year he was appointed Chief of Engineers by President Wilson, with the accompanying rank of Brigadier-General. In this capacity, he was stationed at Washington until his retirement.

172. October 11, 1913, General Rossell was placed on the Retired List of the Army and returned to his home at New Brighton, N. Y. In 1914, he was Advisory Engineer of the New York State Highway Commission; and in 1915, he was the Government's Representative on the New York Harbor Line Commission.

173. With the entrance of the United States in the World War, General Rossell returned to active duty in the Army as a member of the Rivers and Harbors Board. Four of his sons also took active part in the great conflict, two of them going to France, where the youngest son, Captain Daves Rossell, made the Supreme Sacrifice at Verdun.

174. The tragic death of his youngest son was a heart-breaking grief to General Rossell. His health failed rapidly, and ere a year had rolled away, he also "belonged to the ages." General Rossell died at his home at New Brighton on the seventieth anniversary of his birth, October 11, 1919. He has taken his place, with the Patriarchs of the Family, in a better world than this.

NOTES 1. THE EDITOR'S TRIBUTE. When I attempt to write an adequate tribute to my late brother, General William T. Rossell, I find the task is far beyond the feeble power of my pen. The good citizen, the true, loyal soldier, the just and



righteous official, the dutiful son, the kind and loving husband, the compassionate elder brother, the loving, pitying father, he was each and all of them and more. It seemed as though "history repeated itself" when he, with his four sons, entered the World War, just as his famous ancestor, Hugh Bertrand, with his four sons, went forth in 1066 to take part in the conquest of England. And as Hugh Bertrand's heart was broken by the death of his son on the battle-field of Hastings, so was my brother's noble heart broken by the death of his son on the bloody field of Verdun. In my last conversation with him, he said that he did not think he could last much longer, as he had nearly reached the Biblical limit of "three-score years and ten." I told him that he must be one of the "strong ones and attain the age of four-score years," but he said he did not think it was to be, and that if he did, it would be "but labor and sorrow." His words were prophetic, as he died at the age of exactly seventy years. In summing up, I can only say, as a far more eloquent man than I said of his deceased brother, "There was, there is, no better, truer, manlier man."

HUGH B. ROSSELL.

#### THE ELLIS FAMILY.



2. THE ELLIS FAMILY is exceptionally honored by over 40 citations in Burke's General Armory. Nearly all the escutcheons are of the same design: On a cross five crescents, the several branches "differencing their arms" by a change of tinctures. The escutcheon illustrated seems to be the oldest. The blazon reads: Or, on a cross sable five crescents argent.

3. The members of the Rossell Family have a most worthy ancestor in the person of Hon. John Willis Ellis. By ancestry he was a Jerseyman; he was a man of sterling integrity and honor, respected and beloved by all that knew him; and in his time he was fully as prominent a man as Hon. William Rossell, Hon. Mahlon Stacy or Hon. William Trent were in theirs. Governor Ellis was the Chief Executive of his State at the most critical period of our national history, the beginning of the Civil War. Fearlessly, he did that which he thought was right, however we may regard it at this later time. Like the other border Governors, he refused to accede to President Lincoln's call for troops; but his letter of refusal was gentlemanly, dignified and dispassionate, a wonderful contrast to the fiery and vindictive letters of some of the other Governors. Having cast his lot with the South, he devoted himself, heart and soul to the cause until his extraordinary labors brought about his untimely death in his forty-first year.

4. The following brief memoir of Hon. John W. Ellis was contributed by his daughter, the late Mrs. Mary D. (Ellis) Knowles, sister of Mrs. Jeanie G. (Ellis) Rossell.

#### MEMOIR OF HON. JOHN WILLIS ELLIS.

BY MRS. MARY D. KNOWLES

HON. JOHN WILLIS ELLIS, the eldest son of Anderson and Judith (Bailey) Ellis, was born on his father's plantation, November 23, 1820. The Ellis Family had moved to North Carolina from New Jersey and named their plantation "The Jersey Settlement." Mr. Anderson Ellis owned about three hundred slaves, and his plantation was carried on very successfully and humanely for many years. By the death of Mr. Anderson Ellis, his wife was left with four daughters and two sons to raise and educate, which she managed to do very successfully, considering the difficulties to be overcome.

John Willis Ellis, as a young boy, was sent to a cousin of his father's at Beatty's Ford, near Mocksville, to study with his cousins under a tutor employed by their father. He then went for a time to William and Mary College in Virginia, and in 1837 he entered the University of North Carolina, graduating with honor in 1841.

He read law with Judge Richmond Pearson, and practiced law for a time at Salisbury, N. C. In 1844 he was elected a Member of the Legislature for the

County of Rowan, a position which he held until 1848, in which year he was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Superior Court of the State, in which office he continued until his nomination for Governor in 1858.

In August, 1858, he married Miss Mary McKinlay Daves, by whom he had two daughters, Mary Daves, who married William H. Knowles, Esq., and Jeanie Graham, who married General William T. Russell.

Governor Ellis was re-elected in 1860, and held his office until July 7, 1861, when he died at the Red Sulphur Springs of Virginia, of tuberculosis. He lived to hear of the victory at Great Bethel, Va., won principally by North Carolina troops, organized and equipped by his untiring efforts.

His reply to President Lincoln's proclamation—bold and manly, but withal dignified and dispassionate—in which he refused, as he expressed it, "to furnish troops for the subjugation of the Confederate States"—is a matter of history. His death was hastened by the arduous labors of his position, and he died as much a martyr to the cause in which his warmest sympathies were enlisted, as any soldier who fell in battle. He was buried in the old Lutheran Cemetery at Salisbury, the city that was his home as a young man.

5. By the death of his wife, General Russell was left a widower with eight children, the eldest less than 14 years of age. General Russell was, most fortunately, able to secure the services of his cousin, Miss Margaret D. Shepard, of Mobile, Ala., to look after his motherless little ones, and give them, as far as it was possible, the care that only a mother can give. It is largely due to the painstaking and unremitting efforts of Miss Shepard that the sons and daughters of General Russell have become the splendid men and women that they are. Miss Shepard's mother was Mrs. Susan B. (Martin) Shepard, a sister of Mrs. Margaret D. (Martin) Russell (Paragraph 155, Note 2). Miss Shepard died at Greensboro, N. C., February 2, 1928. She was buried at Mount Vernon, Alabama, her birthplace.

6. In honor of General Russell, one of the dredging steam-ships of the Army has been named "General William T. Russell" and one of the public school buildings in Washington has been named "The William Trent Russell School."

174A. The descendants of General William T. Russell are all enrolled in our citations of the fifth, sixth and seventh generations of Zachariah Russell, Esq., of Mount Holly. At the present writing (August 1, 1938), the list comprises five sons (one deceased, one unmarried; four daughters (one deceased, two unmarried); six grandsons (one married and a father); three granddaughters (one an heraldic heiress) and one great-grandson. All are entitled to bear the quartered shield of arms described in Paragraph 169C, except one grandson, Mr. Thomas L. Hallett, Jr., the son of Mrs. Margaret (Russell) Hallett, who bears his father's paternal escutcheon. There is every indication that the New Jersey Branch of the Russell Family, descended from Zachariah Russell, Esq., of Mount Holly, will (D. V.) continue for many years, perhaps for centuries to come!

174B. The "children of the daughters" of Zachariah Russell, Esq.—past and present—include members of the families of Allen, Chapman, Clark, Hallett, Harmer, Hulme, Lamond, Le Maistre, Oliphant, Paul, Phillips, Read, Richards, Schenck, Scott, Tunis, Vandyke, Von Langen, Warder, West, Wood and Yoh, and possibly other families. Some of these lines are extinct, but most of them have one or more members living at the time of the present writing.





MISS SOPHIE M. ROSSELL

175. SOPHIE MARTIN ROSSELL, only daughter of Major William H. Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., November 14, 1853; died at Washington, D. C., September 3, 1911; never married.

176. As a child, Miss Rossell visited many points in the Far West, but from 1872 to 1902 she was a resident of Asheville, N. C. In 1902 she removed to New York, residing there until 1905, when she removed to Washington, where she remained until her death in 1911. The family is indebted to Miss Rossell for the preservation and restoration of the portrait of Zachariah Rossell, Esq. (See Frontispiece; also Paragraph 103.)

177. HENRY DAUGÈ ROSSELL, second son of Major William H. Rossell, was born at Trenton, N. J., February 8, 1855; died (accidentally drowned in the Sanhican Creek) there, December 16, 1863.

178. "Hal Rossell," as he was familiarly called, was an exceptionally amiable and intelligent child, and his un-



timely death was a most heart-rending grief to his parents and relatives.

“A messenger of mercy—love—with tidings from the sky—  
Death whispered in a moment that which wings a soul on high;  
He found him and departed, bearing upward in his arms  
A blessed child of JESUS, with Whom he rests from harm.”

NOTE. The “Sanhican Creek” is, in reality, a canal, and was constructed to furnish power to a number of saw-mills and other factories located along its banks, and also to convey the saw-logs from the forests to the lumber-mills. The factories have long since been swept away, and the stream is now used only for pleasure-boating. The spot where the distressing death of Hal Rossell occurred is literally under the shadow of the Capitol, and is part of the land that once was the property of his distinguished ancestors, Hon. Mahlon Stacy and Hon. William Trent. A log-jam had formed in the stream, and Hal, with the fearlessness of childhood, had ventured out upon it. A log treacherously turned beneath him, and he was plunged into the swiftly flowing water; the logs closed over him, and he was beyond the aid of any human power. A small boy, the only witness, gave the alarm, a search was instituted, and after many hours the body was recovered by the use of grapnels. Hon. Malcolm Hay (Postmaster-General under President Cleveland) received the body from the workers, wrapped it in a splendid Navajo blanket which Major Rossell had captured during the Indian Wars, and tenderly bore it in his arms to the near-by residence of Mrs. Higbee (Paragraphs 134 and 135), where he delivered it to the bereaved and agonized parents. (Paragraph 150.) Hal Rossell was buried in beautiful River-view Cemetery at Trenton, where now (1927) his father, mother and sister rest in the same burial-plot.

179. PROFESSOR HUGH BERTRAND ROSSELL, Editor of *STEMMATA ROSSELLANA*, the third son of Major William H. Rossell, was born at Elizabeth City, N. C., October 23, 1867; residence, Washington, D. C.; unmarried. His arms are the same as those described in Paragraph 56.

180. Mr. Rossell was the first member of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family to be born after the publication of the First Edition of *STEMMATA ROSSELLANA* by Hon. Clifford Stanley Sims, and was given the name of his illustrious ancestor, Hugh Bertrand du Rozel, who “came over with the Conqueror,” and who was cited conspicuously in Judge Sims’ work. (See Paragraphs 4, 5, 21—21 B and Notes.) Thus it may be said that the Author of the First Edition was, as it were the Godfather of the Editor of the Second and Third Editions.

180A. Mr. Rossell resided at Asheville N. C., from 1870 to 1890. For some years he was the local representative of the Belmontyle Oil Company (Paragraph 168) and other manufacturers, and from 1888 to 1890 he conducted a grist-mill in the suburbs of Asheville. In 1890 he removed to Washington, and in the same year he accompanied the late Mr. Patrick Maloney of Washington to New York, where he assisted in laying the first asphalt-block pavement ever laid in that city. In 1890-91 he was, for a time, with the Water Department of the District of Columbia, later, with



PROF. HUGH B. ROSSELL

the Ivy City Brick Company of Washington, but in the latter part of 1891 he returned to Asheville, and resumed the operation of his mill. In 1892 he returned to Washington, and entered the service of the Water Department of the District of Columbia, remaining in active service until 1932, when he was placed on the Retired List. During the World War he was detailed as a guard at the Brightwood Reservoir.

180B. In 1893, Mr. Rossell began the giving of popular illustrated lectures and art entertainments. In 1894 he organized the Washington Lecture Association, his associates being the late Mr. P. L. W. Thornton, the late Mr. J. W. Wright, and Mr. L. B. Thornton of Washington. The Association functioned until 1902, when it was dissolved by mutual consent. Under its auspices, a number of lectures and art entertainments were given, most of them at Asheville or at towns near that city. The headquarters of the Association were at the Octagon House in Washington, the building which served as "temporary White House," and where the Treaty of Ghent was signed by President Madison in 1815. (See Paragraph 104, Note 7.)

180C. On August 25, 1896, at the Octagon House, the Washington Lecture Association formally conferred upon Mr. Rossell the degree of "Master of Oratory and Optics," hence his assumption of the title of "Professor." Among the subjects of Prof. Rossell's own lectures, delivered under the auspices of the Association were: "Immortal Words of Immortal Men;" "Pictures and Poems;" and "An Evening with Edgar Allan Poe."

180D. The Washington Lecture Association was dissolved in 1902, but Prof. Rossell occasionally gave an art entertainment or delivered a lecture. In 1909 he opened a Children's Institute, which he conducted until 1918, when he was forced to close because of the terrible influenza epidemic.. As his official duties in the Water Department required most of his time, he decided not to re-open the Institute,

180E. In 1912 Prof. Rossell compiled and published the Second Edition of STEMMATA ROSSELLANA. It was merely a transcription of Judge Sims' work, with additional citations to bring the history of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family "up to date." In 1921 he re-published the work, with a brief supplement, recording the fortunes of the family during the World War. For the years 1921—1927, nearly all his spare time was devoted to the compilation of the Third Edition; and for the year of this present writing (1938), practically his entire time has been occupied in the preparation of the work for the printer. Besides these historical works, he has written a large number of articles for the Washington and Baltimore newspapers, and a few for magazines and newspapers in other cities. During the campaign for the repeal of the prohibition law, he wrote many articles advocating repeal, and also wrote and published four leaflets, entitled: "Does Prohibition Pay?" "Prohibition is Un-Christian;" "Government-Poisoned Alcohol," and "The Prohibition Mother Goose." He has also written a small book of original poems, which is now (August 1938) being prepared for publication.

180F. Prof. Rossell's political activities have been confined to assisting to obtain the enactment and ratification of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Amendments to the Constitution of the United States. He assisted the National Women's Party "with his pen and with his purse," in waging and winning their battle for suffrage; and, during the long-drawn-out agony of the campaign for the repeal



of prohibition, he was an active and energetic member of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, contributed many newspaper articles and assisted in other ways to bring about the repeal of the prohibition law.

180G. Prof. Rossell is a member of St. Paul's P. E. Church at Washington and is a member of the Repeal Associates, an organization of the former members of the National Association Against the Prohibition Amendment; also an Inner Circle Member of the Cipher Solvers' Club, conducted by Editor Ohaver, of "Detective Fiction Weekly," of New York.

180H. "The mutability of human affairs" has left Prof. Rossell the sole survivor, at the present writing (1938), of the fourth generation of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family, the descendants of Zachariah Rossell, Esq., of Mount Holly, N. J., who bear his surname and arms.

NOTES 1. It is an ancient and time-honored custom, when some great celebrity visits a city, for the Lord Mayor to drive to the city gates in his splendid coach, and meet the distinguished visitor and give him the freedom of the city, symbolizing this act by presenting the honored guest with the keys of the city. While he was conducting the Washington Lecture Association, Prof. Rossell had occasion to visit Hendersonville, N. C., for the purpose of delivering a lecture at the City Hall, under the auspices of the Association. When the train bearing Prof. Rossell and his assistant, Mr. L. B. Thornton, of Washington, arrived at Hendersonville, the Mayor drove up to the station in an elegant carriage, alighted and handed the keys of the City Hall to Prof. Rossell and his associate, thus actually going through the motion of giving the freedom of the city to the visitors. Unfortunately none of the persons concerned realized the significance of this act until the "psychological moment" was long past.

2. Of those fourth in descent from Zachariah Rossell, Esq., through the daughters of the family, one, Mr. Nathan M. Allen (Paragraph 133, Note 8), of Westboro, Mass., is still living at the present writing. And it is possible that other descendants, whom we have been unable to trace, are also still living at the present writing. See Paragraphs 105, 106, 108, 132, 133 and 174B, with continuing Paragraphs and Notes.

3. THE SECOND EDITION OF STEMMATA ROSSELLANA had 20 printed pages, including two full-page illustrations and also the supplement added in 1921. It contained about three times the volume of reading matter in the First Edition. All citations of the First Edition were transcribed, also twenty-one citations from the "Clark Manuscript." Forty new citations were added, which carried the history of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family from 1859 to 1921. The illustrations were (1) the portrait of Zachariah Rossell and (2) the coat of arms of the Rossell Family in America. The plates for the illustrations were prepared by Mr. W. H. Chandlee, a well-known Washington artist. The typography and press-work were done at the establishment of the late Mr. J. H. Polkinhorn, of Washington, who was the printer of the celebrated play-bill used at Ford's Theatre at Washington, on the night when President Lincoln was assassinated. The edition was limited to 200 copies. One hundred copies were distributed in 1912, and the remainder with the supplement inserted, were issued in 1921. The Editor began compiling this present work, the Third Edition, immediately after the last issue of the Second Edition. The volume of reading matter in this present work is estimated as six times that of the Second Edition, or eighteen times that of the First Edition (See Paragraphs 8—10.)



MRS. ANNIS W. (ROSSELL) TUNIS  
AGE 17

#### FIFTH GENERATION

181. ANNIS WISTER ROSSELL, only child of Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq., was born at Philadelphia, Pa., April 18, 1881 died at Middletown, Conn., June 15, 1931; married, February 24, 1903, Joseph Price Tunis, A. B., M. D. (1866-1936), son of Thomas R. Tunis, Esq., of Pennsylvania; issue:—Annis Lee and Lydia Wister.

182. Mrs. Tunis was the heraldic heiress of her father and grandfather, also of her maternal grandfather, Dr. Caspar Wister. She was entitled to bear a quartered escutcheon, with the arms of Rossell in the first and fourth quarters, and the arms of Wister in the second and third. Her two daughters, Miss Annis Lee Tunis and Mrs. Lydia W. (Tunis) Scott, are heraldic co-heiresses, and are entitled to quarter together the arms of the Tunis, Rossell and Wister Families; and her four granddaughters, the Misses Annis, Barbara, Diana and Cintra Scott, are entitled



to bear the arms of Scott, quartering the blazons of Tunis, Rossell and Wister.

182A. The Rossell Family is indebted to Mrs. Tunis for the preservation of a number of relics, including the portraits of General and Mrs. Zachariah Rossell and their children, which are reproduced in this work. The portraits were badly damaged, due to the "gnawing tooth of time," but Mrs. Tunis had them restored by a skillful artist, and they are now in perfect condition. At the present writing (1938), the portraits are in the possession of Mrs. Tunis' daughter Mrs. Lydia W. (Tunis) Scott, of Villa Nova, Pa.

182B. Mrs. Tunis was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames, Chapter II. She furnished the Editor with a number of items for this work, and contributed liberally toward defraying the cost of its printing.

#### THE TUNIS AND PRICE FAMILIES

NOTES 1. THE TUNIS FAMILY. This name, like many others, has been subject to changes of spelling. Its original form appears to have been "Theunisen," changing gradually to "Teunisen," "Tunes," and "Tunis." One branch of the family in America assumed the name "Tennis."

1A. THE TEUNISEN ARMS are: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, an oak-branch gules, second gules, a lion rampant argent, third gules, three candlesticks in each a lighted taper argent. The blazon of the first and fourth quarters appears to be the escutcheon of the original "Patriarch of the Family."

2. ABRAHAM TUNES (or Teunisen), one of the first settlers of Germantown, Philadelphia, was a native of Crefield-on-the-Rhine; with his wife, Bathsheba, he arrived at Philadelphia, July 29, 1683. They are the ancestors of the Tunis Family in America.

3. THOMAS ROBERTS TUNIS, Esq., of Philadelphia, was fifth in descent from Abraham Tunes. He was born in Philadelphia, June 14, 1828; died there, January 6, 1868; married, November 25, 1856, Anna Callender Price (born November 3, 1834; died, November 5, 1896), daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Gillingham (Simmons) Price, of Philadelphia; their son:—

4. JOSEPH PRICE TUNIS, A. B., M. D., was born at Philadelphia, February 7, 1866; died at the same city, June 10, 1936; married, February 24, 1903, Annis Wister Rossell (1881-1931), daughter of Clifford Beakes Rossell, Esq.; issue:—Annis Lee and Lydia Wister.

Dr. Tunis was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1886 and that of Doctor of Medicine in 1889, and he practiced medicine at Philadelphia. During the Spanish War he served as First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, Volunteer Infantry, being for a time at the U. S. Military Hospital at Ponce, Puerto Rico; contracting Malta fever while in the service, he was under treatment for eight months at the Presbyterian Hospital, Philadelphia; during convalescence he served as Surgeon of the Pennsylvania School Ship "Saratoga" for eighteen months of the years 1899-1902. During the World War he served as Captain in the Medical Corps, at Camp Meade, Md. For a number of years he was Associate Professor of Histology and Embryology in Temple University. He was a life member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; and he was a member of the University Club, and other organizations. For many years Dr. Tunis was a resident of Chestnut Hill, a suburb of Philadelphia. After the death of his wife, he made his home at the University Club, which was the scene of his death in 1936.

5. ANNIS LEE TUNIS, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis, was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), same city; unmarried.



Miss Tunis is a co-heiress of the Tunis, Rossell and Wister Families. She may bear for her personal arms a quartered escutcheon, blazoned as follows: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, an oak-branch gules (first and fourth quarters of the Tuenisen Escutcheon), second argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper (Rossell Escutcheon), third argent, on a bend azure two mullets of six points of the field (dexter half of the Wister Escutcheon), in surtout an inescutcheon argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules (shield of augmentation). This is a simplified blazon, which complies with the rules of heraldry, gives honor to the three families of Tunis, Rossell and Wister, and avoids the complication of "quartered quarters." The shield of augmentation, if superimposed at the honor point, will cause almost no disfigurement of the quartered escutcheon.

6. LYDIA WISTER TUNIS, second daughter of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis, was born at York Harbor, Maine; residence (1938), Villa Nova, Pa; married, at Philadelphia, November 29, 1930, Ernest Scott, Esq., son of Dr. Joseph Alison Scott, of Pennsylvania; issue:—Annis Lee and Barbara Markoe (twins); Diana, and Cintra Wharton.

Mrs. Scott is member of the Junior League, Acorn Club and Mill Dam Club, of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Scott is a co-heiress of the Tunis, Rossell and Wister Families. The Editor has designed a special aggroupment of arms for Mr. and Mrs. Scott, which will be described and illustrated later.

6A. Miss Tunis and Mrs. Scott and her four daughters are the only living descendants of Colonel Nathan Beakes' Rossell. (See Paragraph 168) A.)

7. THE PRICE FAMILY. The name is of Welsh origin, and is due to the custom of indicating the parentage of a son by attaching to his given name by the word "ap" the given name of his father; e.g., "Richard ap Thomas" is equivalent to "Richard the son of Thomas." "Rees" is a common given name in Wales, and from "ap Rees" came the name "Preese," which in turn eventually became "Price." Mrs. Anna Callender (Price) Tunis, wife of Thomas Roberts Tunis, Esq. (Note 3) was third in descent from Richard Price, who was living at Philadelphia, 1738-1822; in 1759 he married Rachel Burson, a descendant of George Burson, who settled in Pennsylvania about 1682.

8. For the complete history of the Tunis and Price Families, the reader is referred to "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II.

#### THE SCOTT FAMILY.

9. THE SCOTT FAMILY is "ancient and honorable," and "in number like the sands of the sea." It has produced many celebrities, of whom we cite two. The Scott Arms are: Escutcheon: Or, on a bend azure a mullet between two crescents of the field. Crest: An anchor in pale, enwrapped with a cable proper. Motto: In tenebris lux. (Light in the darkness.)

10. SIR WALTER SCOTT (1771-1832), the famous novelist and poet; author of "Waverly," "Ivanhoe," "Marmion" and "The Lady of the Lake."

11. GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT (1786—1866), of the U. S. Army. Commander-in-Chief in 1841.

12. JOHN SCOTT, living on a farm in Adams County, Pa., in 1740. This farm was formerly known as "Rosenhill," later as the "Sandoe Farm," and is part of the battlefield of Gettysburg. He was the grandfather of:—

13. HON. JOHN SCOTT, born December 25, 1784; died September 22, 1850; married Agnes Irvine (born June 13, 1799; died October 3, 1877; Agnes Scott College at Atlanta, Ga., was named for her). He was a Major in the War of 1812, and was a Member of Congress about the year 1830. He was the father of:—

14. HON. JOHN SCOTT, born July 14, 1824; died November 29, 1896; married Anne Eliza Eyster (born November 13, 1827; died March 26, 1911), daughter of George Senseny and Eleanor Suzannah (Alison) Eyster; they had six sons and four daughters. Hon John Scott was Assistant Adjutant-General attached to the Union forces during the Civil War. He was U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania from 1869 to 1875, and was Solicitor-General for the Pennsylvania Railroad from 1875 until his death.

15. JOSEPH ALISON SCOTT, M. D., son of Hon. John Scott, was born at Huntington, Pa., May 20, 1865; died at North-East Harbor, Maine, August 13, 1909; married, 1896, FRANCES PEPPER (Note 16); issue:—FRANCES WHARTON, JOSEPH ALISON and ERNEST.



DR. J. A. SCOTT.

Dr. Scott achieved great distinction in the practice of his profession. He graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. Ten years later, he was appointed Visiting Physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, which position he held up to the time of his death. In 1893 he became an instructor in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, which position (with various promotions from time to time) he held until the end of his life, except for two years' absence, during which he held the position of Professor of Medicine in the Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and Graduate Medical School. His last official connection with the University was as Adjunct Professor of Medicine, and he held this position from 1903 until the time of his death. He also wrote and published a number of articles, all of them characterized by painstaking care and faithful attention to detail, and bearing the stamp of trustworthy observation.

Besides his professional activities, Dr. Scott took great interest in college athletics. As a cricketer, he was known as one of the best players in the country. He served with distinction on the teams of the Gentlemen of Philadelphia, and took part in international matches during the years 1883—1894. In 1884 he accompanied the first American Cricket Eleven that visited England and returned with the best batting average for the trip. In 1906, when almost at the end of his career, he accompanied a University cricket team to England as "an Alumnus whose athletic record and personal character would qualify him to represent the University and to care for a group of young college boys on such a journey." The venture was a great success, and too much credit could not have been given to Dr. Scott for his share in conducting it.

The late Dr. Joseph P. Tunis said of Dr. Scott:

"All who knew Dr. Scott would testify to his faithfulness, his unflagging interest in every good work, his attractive personality, and a far higher attribute which was undeniably his, that of an unblemished character."

Dr. Alfred Stengel, a classmate, colleague and intimate friend of Dr. Scott, says of him:

"Twenty-five years have passed since my first acquaintance with Dr. Scott as a young medical student. \* \* \* In all that time I never heard any man speak a disparaging word of him; nor have I the recollection of word or deed



on his part that remotely touched on unkindness or uncharitableness. \* \* \* Above all he was broadly tolerant and just. No one could have been more appreciative of the merits of his contemporaries or more enthusiastic than he in the praise of their achievements. Envy \* \* \* found no room in his heart; and \* \* \* all the meaner failings of men were as unknown to him as wrongdoing or positive vice.

16. MRS. FRANCES (PEPPER) SCOTT is the daughter of Dr. George Pepper, the niece of Dr. William Pepper, and the granddaughter of Dr. William Pepper, all of whom were distinguished physicians and Fellows of the College of Physicians. At the present writing (1938), Mrs. Scott resides at Philadelphia.

17. FRANCES WHARTON SCOTT, daughter of Dr. Joseph Alison Scott, was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), Washington, D. C.; married Canon Albert H. Lucas of the Washington Cathedral.

18. JOSEPH ALISON SCOTT, eldest son of Dr. Joseph Alison Scott, was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), same city; married, at Philadelphia, January 23, 1930, Frances Fielding, daughter of Mantle Fielding and Amy (Williams) Fielding; no issue.

Mr. Scott is a partner in the real estate firm of Townsend B. Young Company, Penfield Building, Philadelphia. He is a Vestryman of St. Mark's P. E. Church of Philadelphia.

19. ERNEST SCOTT, ESQ., second son of Dr. Joseph Alison Scott, was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938) Villa Nova, Pa.; married, at Philadelphia, November 29, 1930, LYDIA WISTER TUNIS, daughter of Dr. Joseph P. Tunis and Annis Wister (Rossell) Tunis; issue:—ANNIS LEE and BARBARA MARKOE (twins), DIANA and CINTRA WHARTON.

Mr. Scott is a member of the law firm of Pepper, Bodine, Stokes & Schoch, of Philadelphia and Washington. He is a Vestryman of St. Mark's P. E. Church, and a member of the University Club and the Mill Dam Club, of Philadelphia.

20. ANNIS LEE AND BARBARA MARKOE SCOTT (twins), eldest daughters of Ernest Scott, Esq., were born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), Villa Nova, Pa.

21. DIANA SCOTT, third daughter of Ernest Scott, Esq., was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), Villa Nova, Pa.

22. CINTRA WHARTON SCOTT, fourth daughter of Ernest Scott, Esq., was born at Philadelphia; residence (1938), Villa Nova, Pa.

23. Mrs. Lydia W. (Tunis) Scott being a co-heiress of the Tunis, Rossell, and Wister families, Mr. and Mrs. Scott are entitled to bear the Scott Escutcheon, with a quarterly quartered shield of pretence, displaying the Tunis Escutcheon quartering those of Rossell and Wister; and, if they so desire, they may also bear in surtout the shield of augmentation recommended by the Editor.

24. At the suggestion of Mr. Scott, the Editor has designed an "aggroupment of arms" after the manner of Humphrey De Bohun, Earl of Hereford and of Essex, who was living in 1327. This arrangement greatly simplifies the blazon, avoids the use of quarterly quartered escutcheons, which, it must be admitted, present an undesirable "patch-work" effect, and also avoids the use of shields of pretence, which sometimes sadly disfigure the large escutcheons on which they are placed.

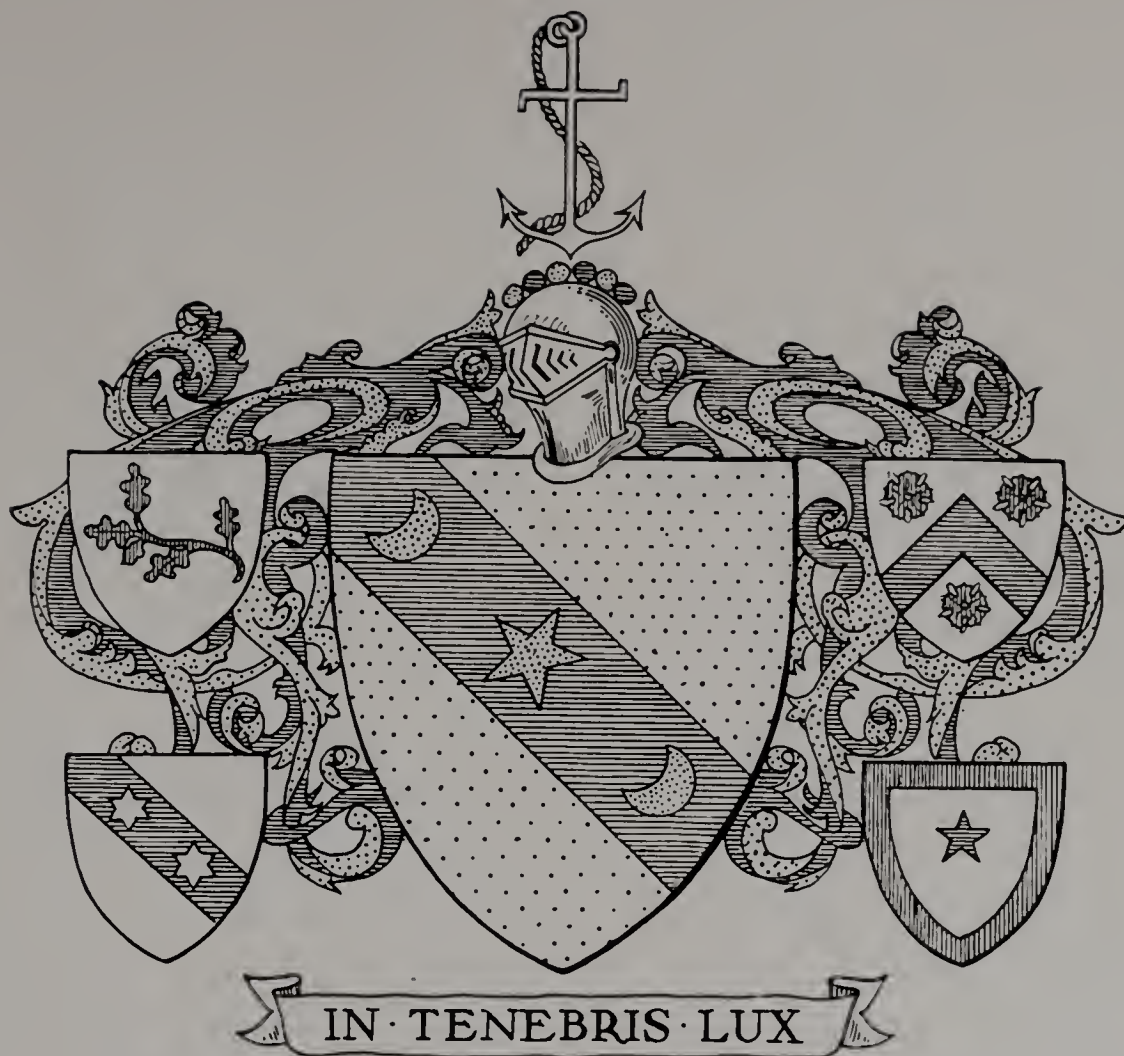
25. The aggroupment of arms is illustrated on the next page. It consists of the full achievement of arms of the Scott Family, escutcheon, crest, motto, helmet, torse and mantling, flanked by four smaller escutcheons, which bear, respectively, (1) the first quarter of the Tunis Arms; (2) the Rossell Arms; (3) the dexter half of the Wister Arms; and (4) the shield of augmentation, in honor of service in the World War. The formal blazons, in heraldic language, are:

Scott Arms: Escutcheon: Or, on a bend azure a mullet between two crescents of the field. Crest: An anchor in pale, enwrapped with a cable proper. Motto: In tenebris lux. Torse and mantling: Or and azure.

Four small escutcheons: Dexter chief: Argent, an oak-branch gules (Tunis). Sinister chief: Argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper (Rossell). Dexter base: Argent, on a bend azure two mullets of six points of the field (Wister). Sinister base: Argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules (Augmentation).

26. Mr. and Mrs. Scott may bear this aggroupment as their joint coat of arms, and, Mrs. Scott being a co-heiress, it is hereditary. The four daughters of Mr. and Mrs. Scott may bear it as their paternal coat of arms, although, to strictly comply with the rules of heraldry, they should bear the five escutcheons on a group of five lozenges, instead of shields, and omit the crest, motto, helmet, torse and mantling. However there have been exceptions to this rule.





AGGROUPEMENT OF ARMS OF MR. AND MRS. ERNEST SCOTT.

27. Aggroupments of this description may be used by anyone as a substitute for quartered shields of arms. In the opinion of the Editor, a quartered shield is not objectionable, if it has no more than four separate blazons; and when a shield of pretence is indicated, its use is commended, as complying with the rules of heraldry, provided its use does not seriously disfigure the large escutcheon. But whenever "quarterly quartering" of the family escutcheon is necessary to comply with the rules, or whenever the shield of pretence causes a bad disfigurement, the Editor by all means advises the use of the aggroupment.

183. TRENT ROSSELL, Esq., eldest son of General William T. Rossell (Paragraph 169), was born at Jacksonville, Fla.; residence, New York City; unmarried. His arms are: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, second and third or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, as an honorable augmentation, in surtout an inescutcheon argent, a mullet azure within a bordure gules. For the crest, motto, torse and mantling, see Paragraph 56.

184. During the years 1900-1904 Mr. Rossell was in the employ of various companies in Mobile, Ala. and New

York; in May, 1904, he went to Panama with the first party of surveyors sent there after the acquisition of the Canal Zone by the United States. His health did not suffer in the least, and he rather enjoyed the experience. He returned to New York in October, 1904. Since then he has been engaged in different business enterprises. During the World War Mr. Rossell was employed in various "essential industries," such as ship-building, manufacture of air-planes and munitions, &c., being for a short time employed at a powder-plant at Morgan, N. J. This plant was totally destroyed by a fearful explosion the day after Mr. Rossell left it, and he was thus, like his grandfather (Paragraph 155, Note 11), providentially saved from becoming the victim of a terrible disaster.

185. MARGARET ROSSELL, eldest daughter of General William T. Rossell, was born at Jacksonville, Fla.; residence, New York City; married, at New Brighton, N. Y., December 20, 1919, Thomas Livingston Hallett, Esq., of New York, son of Robert Wilson and Mary Marsten Hallett, of Mobile, Ala.; issue:—Thomas Livingston.

186. Mrs. Hallett was, for some time previous to the World War, and until the latter part of 1919, engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in New York City.

NOTES 1. THE HALLETT FAMILY in America is descended from an early settler who was born at Dorchester, England, and died at Hallett's Point, N. Y., in 1716; his son:—

2. CAPTAIN WILLIAM HALLETT, born 1647; died 1729; married Sarah Woolsey.

3. THOMAS LIVINGSTON HALLETT, Esq., sixth in descent from Captain William Hallett, was born at Mobile, Ala.; married, December 20, 1919, Margaret Rossell, eldest daughter of General William T. Rossell; issue:—Thomas Livingston. Mr. Hallett is at the present writing (1938) associated with the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York City; during the World War he served as Captain, American Red Cross, serving in France and the Egyptian Expeditionary Force under General Allenby, at Jerusalem and in Palestine.

4. THOMAS LIVINGSTON HALLETT, son of Thomas L. Hallett, Esq., and Margaret (Rossell) Hallett, was born at New York; residence (1938), same city.

5. THE HALLETT ARMS are: Escutcheon: Or, a chief engrailed sable, over all on a bend engrailed gules three bezants. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet or, a demi-lion holding in the paws a bezant. Motto: *Comme je trouve* (As I find it.) Mr. and Mrs. Hallett are entitled to bear, for their joint shield of arms, the Hallett Escutcheon impaling the quartered shield of the sons and daughters of General William T. Rossell (Paragraph 169A), with the shield of augmentation superimposed at the honor point. (See Paragraph 57A, Note 2.) Mr. Thomas L. Hallett, Jr., may bear the Hallett Escutcheon, charged with the shield of augmentation, if he so elects.

187. MARY ELLIS ROSSELL, second daughter of General William T. Rossell, was born at Pensacola, Fla.; residence, Roanoke, Va.; unmarried.

188. Miss Rossell was, for some years, a Children's Librarian in the New York Public Library; during the World War she assisted in the Draft Registration and was



District Leader in the drive for welfare work funds; in 1921 she removed to Roanoke, Va., where she was Children's Librarian until 1923, when she removed to Pocatello, Idaho, where she became a Librarian in the Public Library there; in 1925, she removed to Fort Wayne, Ind., where she was an Assistant Librarian; in 1930 she returned to Roanoke, where she is now (1938) Children's Librarian in the Public Library.

189. WILLIAM TRENT ROSSELL, Captain, Engineer Corps, A. E. F., second son of General William T. Rossell, was born at Memphis, Tenn.; residence (1938) Brooklyn, N. Y.; married (first), at Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1910, Kathleen Mary Hamilton (divorced June 1924), daughter of Robert and Katherine Perrin Hamilton of Ohio; issue:—William Trent and Robert Hamilton; married (second), at Youngstown, Ohio, August 30, 1924, Elizabeth Claire Goodwin, daughter of Joseph Earl and Daisy (Dobyns) Goodwin, of Covington, Ky.

NOTE. KATHLEEN MARY HAMILTON, daughter of Robert and Katherine Perrin Hamilton, married (first) Captain William T. Rossell (divorced June 1924); issue:—William Trent and Robert Hamilton; married (second), June 30, 1927, Dr. Jacob Baker, of New York City; no issue. Mrs. Baker resided in New York for a number of years, and, for a time, her two sons, William T. and Robert H. Rossell, made their home with their mother. Mrs. Baker died in November, 1933.

190. Captain Rossell was, for some years, a civil engineer at Cincinnati; from 1916 to 1924, he was Superintendent of Tracks and Buildings of the South Covington and Cincinnati Street Railway Company; afterwards General Manager of the Pittsburgh Railways Company; he is now (1938) Vice-President of the Brooklyn Manhattan Transit.

191. Captain Rossell's World War Record: Joined the 11th Engineers as a Lieutenant and left for France, July 14, 1917; arrived at Plymouth, England, July 29, 1917; remained in England one week, where they were reviewed by King George and personally presented to him, then went to France by way of Folkstone and Boulogne; took part in Cambria, St. Mihiel, Aisne and Meuse Argonne offensives, also in the capture of Mont Blanc; was transferred to the 2d Engineers and promoted to the rank of Captain in 1918; constructed two military bridges across the Meuse River near Beaumont, November 10, 1918; went into Germany with the American Army of Occupation; returned to the United States in May, 1919.

NOTES. 1. Captain Rossell travelled from New York to Plymouth on the "Carpathia," the same ship that rescued the survivors of the "Titanic" disaster in 1914. Later on, the "Carpathia" was sunk by a German submarine.



2. Regarding the military bridges over the Mense, Captain Rossell says:

"B" and "E" Companies of the 2d Engineers placed the bridges, which were of my own design. They were built a little way back from the fighting front, and were in sections, each section being a raft of logs, securely fastened together, with sled runners beneath, and a plank footway on top. Each raft was about 12 feet long by 8 feet wide and had ropes at the sides so that it could be dragged along the ground on its runners. A sufficient number of these rafts were hitched together at the ends like the cars of a railway train; the line of rafts being longer than the width of the river. Rafts of solid logs were used instead of boats because the rafts could not be sunk by rifle-bullets. The work was done at night, as the bridges were to be put across in dangerous and well guarded positions. No noise was permissible, therefore it was impracticable to drag the rafts by mules. Accordingly, men were placed all along the sides of the bridges, who, taking the side ropes, dragged the train of rafts over the ground towards the river with all possible speed, each man letting go of his rope as he reached the water. Two men mounted the first raft as it entered the water and steered it across, making fast on the opposite bank. One bridge was put across in 7 minutes; the other broke in two and required 27 minutes to put across, several men being lost in the operation. The First Sergeant in charge of "E" Company was wounded, but stuck to his post until the work was completed. I endeavored to secure a decoration for him for distinguished service, but never learned if he received it. The 4th Marine Brigade of the 2d Division, who were to cross these bridges, waited a little distance in the rear, and as soon as they received the signal that the bridges were secured, dashed over the bridges as rapidly as possible, making a successful attack on the far side of the river.

192. ELIZABETH GRAHAM ROSSELL, third daughter of General William T. Rossell, was born at Memphis, Tenn.; residence, New York; unmarried.

193. Miss Rossell is an artist of some ability, and contributed the idealized portrait of Hugh Bertrand that appears in this work. During the World War she engaged in Red Cross work. From 1919 to 1923 she was with the Rockefeller Foundation, performing editorial work. At the present writing (1938) Miss Rossell is with the Equitable Life Assurance Association, engaged in statistical work.

194. HENRY EASTIN ROSSELL. Commander, Construction Corps, U. S. Navy, the third son of General William T. Rossell, was born at New Bern, N. C.; married at Flushing, N. Y., January 31, 1914, Agnes O'Connor, daughter of Bernard Francis and Anna McHenry (Barnard) O'Connor. of Flushing; issue:—Henry Eastin and Bernard Daves.

195. Commander Rossell entered the Naval Academy. 1906; commissioned Ensign, 1912; commissioned Commander, 1920. Received the degree of Master of Science in Naval Architecture from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1915. He was on sea duty from July, 1910, to September, 1912, on board U. S. S. "Vermont." During the World War he was on duty at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from thence he was transferred to the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and from thence to the Navy Department at Washington, thence to the Naval Academy. At the present

writing (1938) he is Professor of Naval Construction at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

NOTES. 1. THE O'CONNOR FAMILY. The O'Connor Arms are:

Escutcheon: Vert, a lion rampant double queued and crowned or. Crest: A dexter arm embowed in mail garnished or, the hand grasping a sword erect proper. Motto: *Nec timeo, nec sperno.* (I neither fear nor despise.) The O'Connor Escutcheon has the same design as the escutcheon of Bertrand (Paragraph 20), except that the lion of O'Connor is adorned with two tails. The O'Connor Crest is practically the one that was borne by Hon. William Trent. (See Paragraph 125, Note 23 and illustrations.)

2. CHARLES O'CONNOR, of Ireland, living 1805; married Honora Browne; issue:—

3. MARTIN BERNARD O'CONNOR, settled in England; was Secretary to Lord Alden; married Mary S. Waldron; their son:—

4. BERNARD FRANCIS O'CONNOR, of Flushing, N. Y., married Anna McHenry Barnard; their daughter:—

5. AGNES O'CONNOR, married Commander Henry E. Rossell.

6. MRS. ANNA MCHENRY (BARNARD) O'CONNOR, (Note 4) was the daughter of General John Gross Barnard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, who married Anna Eliza Hall. General Barnard was a member of General Grant's staff during the Civil War.

7. COLONEL NATHANIEL RAMSEY, hero of Battle of Monmouth, 1778, was the maternal great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Agnes (O'Connor) Rossell. Hon. James McHenry, Secretary of War under President Washington gives Colonel Ramsey credit for saving the American Army in that engagement.

196. JEANIE ELLIS ROSSELL, fourth daughter of General William T. Rossell, was born at Washington, D. C., March 15, 1891; died there, August 19, 1891.

"He shall carry the lambs in His bosom." Isaiah xl: 11.

197. JOHN ELLIS ROSSELL, Major, U. S. Army (resigned), fourth son of General William T. Rossell, was born at Washington, D. C.; residence (1938), New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.; married, at Greensboro, N. C., January 3, 1917, Cora Galloway Mebane, daughter of Hon. William Nelson and Letitia Wilson (Carter) Mebane, of Wentworth, N. C.; issue:—John Ellis, Letitia Carter and Margaret Shepard.

198. Major Rossell entered the Military Academy, June 1911; graduated, June 12, 1915; was commissioned Major, May 15, 1917; served in the Air Service during the World War; after the war he resigned from the Army and entered business.

NOTES. 1. THE MEBANE FAMILY came from Scotland to the north of Ireland and from there migrated to America about 1705.

2. ALEXANDER MEBANE, living in 1750, had six sons who served in the American Army during the Revolution.

3. ALEXANDER MEBANE, JR. attained the rank of Brigadier-General during the Revolution and was also elected to Congress. He was one of a committee chosen to select the site of the University of North Carolina, the first State University in the United States.

4. COLONEL ROBERT MEBANE, son of Alexander Mebane, achieved considerable distinction during the Revolution. He captured a silver-mounted sword from a British officer near Wilmington, N. C.



5. HON. WILLIAM NELSON MEBANE, fourth in descent from Colonel Robert Mebane, was born April 14, 1843 and died April 22, 1895. He was a Staff-Officer in the Confederate Army and also a member of the Legislature. After the Civil War he became a Judge of the Superior Court of North Carolina. A tablet to his memory has been erected in the Memorial Building at the University of North Carolina. He married Letitia Wilson Carter (born at Eagle Falls Plantation, N. C., July 21, 1852; died at Fairfield, Conn., February 9, 1938), and their daughter:—

6. CORA GALLOWAY MEBANE married MAJOR JOHN E. ROSSELL.

7. THE CARTER FAMILY migrated from England to Virginia about 1630. Their history has been published in book form, and may be obtained from Miss Delphine Carter, Winston-Salem, N. C. The maternal grandmother of Mrs. Cora Galloway (Mebane) Rossell was a Miss Galloway, whose family is said to be related to the family of "The Bruce of Bannockburn."

199. EDWARD GRAHAM DAVES ROSSELL, Captain, U. S. Army, fifth son of General William T. Rossell, was born at New Bern, N. C., February 26, 1895; died (from wounds received in battle) at Bethin Court, France, October 13, 1918; married, at Elizabeth, N. J., April 21, 1917, Beatrice Bentley Sawyer, daughter of William T. and Nellis R. (Herley) Sawyer; issue:—Nellis Jean. (Captain Rossell's name appears in the various records as "Daves Rossell," he having discarded his first two given names.)

200. Captain Daves Rossell, like his distinguished uncle, Colonel Nathan Beakes Rossell, was destined to make the Supreme Sacrifice in war. He entered the Military Academy in 1914, and was commissioned Lieutenant in 1917, his class being graduated in advance of the regular time because of the World War. He was commissioned Captain, August 5, 1917. Immediately after his graduation, he married Miss Beatrice Bentley Sawyer, and after a brief honey-moon, they went to the training station at Chattanooga, Tenn., where they remained for nearly a year, and where their daughter was born.

201. Captain Rossell was first assigned to the 6th Infantry, but was later transferred to the 15th Machine Gun Battalion, commanded by Major William M. Grimes. He left for France, April 23, 1918; he was cited for bravery at Frapelle, August 14, 1918, and also at St. Mihiel. One citation reads:

Captain Daves Rossell, 15th Machine Gun Battalion, with great courage and coolness occupied conquered ground from which he controlled his guns, thus by his personal bravery setting a splendid example for his entire command.

202. October 12, 1918, while making a reconnaissance on the road north of Verdun, Captain Rossell received his death-wound, from which he expired the following day October 13, 1918. He is buried in the National Cemetery





CAPT. DAVES ROSSELL, U. S. A.

at West Point, N. Y. Major William M. Grimes, Captain Rossell's Commanding Officer, says of him:

He was one of the finest, truest, bravest men I have ever known. At Frapelle his courage and devotion to duty, under very trying circumstances, were superb. His loss, not only to us in the battalion but to his country, is deeply felt by all who knew him. His Company worshipped him and he was one of the most highly esteemed men of the battalion.

NOTE 1. The following is an excerpt from a memoir of Captain Rossell, published in the Annual Report of the Military Academy for 1919:

CAPTAIN DAVES ROSSELL was an appointee at large, 1914, to the Military Academy and passed one in the competitive examination. His record was excellent. He was a good student and good comrade; and such was the confidence of his fellow students in his sound judgment that they dubbed him, in pleasantry, "Savvy."

In his write-up in the "Howitzer" is found a clause, quite indicative of his character. Referring to some contested point it says: "Beware; if you are in the wrong there'll be a scrap, and peace without victory is not in this man's code."

On October 12, 1918, Captain Rossell, with a party of officers and men, was returning from a reconnaissance. They were on the road north of Verdun. Without warning a shell burst just above Captain Rossell, mortally wounding him. A classmate, Captain Edward W. Leonard (who was killed in action the following day), gave him first aid and had him carried to the first aid station. He thanked the men for carrying him and was cheerful and smiling. He said to the Sergeant, "Sergeant, do you think I shall ever see my wife and child again?" He was removed to the hospital at Bethin Court where he died shortly after arriving.

2. The same memoir quotes Colonel Leonard, A. E. F., as saying:

"Men like 'Savvy' and E. W. Leonard never die. They were classmates at West Point and they are classmates in Heaven."

"I was with 'Savvy' at Frapelle \* \* \* and no braver man ever lived. He had a wonderful Company and they all worshipped him. \* \* \* Duty. Honor. Country are emblazoned on his life, and though his body is gone, his spirit, his soul, will live forever."

3. THE SAWYER FAMILY, of which Mrs. Beatrice Bentley (Sawyer) Rossell is a member, is of English ancestry. The Sawyer Arms are: Escutcheon: Lozengy or and azure, on a pale gules three escallops of the first. Crest: On a mural coronet gules a parrot's head erased vert beaked or. Motto: *Murus aenens conscientia sana*. (Literal translation: A brazen wall is a sound conscience. Liberal translation: A good conscience is a sure defence.

4. JOHN SAWYER, Esq., was born at Sheffield, England, in 1830; settled at Elizabeth, N. J., about 1867, where he was in business as a wire-rope importer; he was a Vestryman of Christ P. E. Church at Elizabeth. He married Miss Mary Johnson (born February 18, 1842; died, at Elizabeth, February 19, 1885), who was a native of Nova Scotia. Mr. Sawyer remained an English gentleman, never having become a naturalized citizen of the United States. He died at Elizabeth, May 23, 1893.

5. WILLIAM TREMAINE SAWYER, son of John Sawyer, Esq., was born at Elizabeth, N. J., September 13, 1869; died at Albany, N. Y., July 21, 1928. He married Nellis Rossiter Herley; issue BEATRICE BENTLEY and JOHN ARCHIBALD. Mr. Sawyer was, for some years, the Treasurer of the Fort Orange Paper Company of Castleton, N. Y. Mrs. Sawyer now (1938) resides at Chicago, Ill.

6. BEATRICE BENTLEY SAWYER, daughter of Mr. William T. Sawyer, was born at Elizabeth, N. J.; residence (1938), Chicago, Ill.; married, April 21, 1917, Captain Daves Rossell (1895-1918); issue:—Nellis Jean. At the present writing (1938) Mrs. Rossell is the Editor of "The American Library Association Bulletin," of Chicago. She has also published a considerable number of excellent magazine and newspaper articles.

7. JOHN ARCHIBALD SAWYER, Captain U. S. Army, son of Mr. William T. Sawyer, was born at Elizabeth, N. J.; present station (1938), Fort Monmouth, N. J.; married, 1928, Eleanor Brown; issue:—John Archibald. Captain Sawyer was graduated from the U. S. Military Academy in 1928; was promoted to Captain in 1938. He has invented an improved system of communication, which was favorably received by the War Department, a manual concerning it having been prepared.

8. The sabre of the late Captain Daves Rossell was presented by Mrs. Rossell to her brother, Captain Sawyer, who prizes it as a most sacred relic.

9. Mrs. Beatrice B. (Sawyer) Rossell is entitled to bear, as her personal arms: Per pale, dexter quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, second and third or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, sinister, lozengy or and azure, on a pale gules three escallops of the first, as an honorable augmentation in surtout an in-escutcheon sable, a mullet within a bordure or. See Note to Paragraph 55, and Paragraph 57A, Note 3.

202A. All the sons and daughters of the late General William T. Rossell are entitled to bear the quartered escutcheon cited in Paragraph 183 as the arms of Trent Rossell, Esq. But an achievement of arms painted in honor of the late Captain Daves Rossell should bear a different shield of augmentation. Its blazon should read: Sable, a mullet within a bordure or. See Paragraphs 169A—169D, and illustrations and references.

#### SIXTH GENERATION.

203. WILLIAM TRENT ROSSELL, Esq., eldest son of Captain William T. Rossell (Paragraph 189), was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, June 6, 1912; residence (1938), Baltimore, Md.; married, at Catonsville, Md., January 10, 1936, Mildred Elaine Keating (born January 7, 1916), daughter of Edward



Francis and Mildred Irene (Blickenstaff) Keating of Maryland; issue:—William Trent.

204. Mr. Rossell is a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy, but has resigned from the Navy. He is now (1938) with the Bethlehem Steel Company at Baltimore. His arms are the same as those of Trent Rossell, Esq. See Paragraphs 183 and 202A and references.

NOTE. THE KEATING ARMS are: Escutcheon: Argent, a saltire gules between four nettle leaves vert. Crest: A boar statant gules armed and hooped or holding in the mouth a nettle leaf vert. Mr. and Mrs. Rossell may bear the escutcheons of Rossell and Keating impaled, with the crest, motto, mantling and torse of Rossell.

205. ROBERT HAMILTON ROSSELL, second son of Captain William T. Rossell (Paragraph 189), was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, October 9, 1920; residence (1938), Brooklyn, N. Y.; is now (1938), preparing to enter the U. S. Naval Academy.

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206. HENRY EASTIN ROSSELL, eldest son of Commander Henry E. Rossell (Paragraph 194), was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 18, 1918; at the present writing (1938) he is attending Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

207. BERNARD DAVES ROSSELL, second son of Commander Henry E. Rossell (Paragraph 194), was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., January 19, 1921; at the present writing (1938), he is attending Saint James' School, Washington County, Md.

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208. JOHN ELLIS ROSSELL, son of Major John E. Rossell (Paragraph 197), was born at Greensboro, N. C., June 14, 1918; at the present writing (1938), he is attending the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

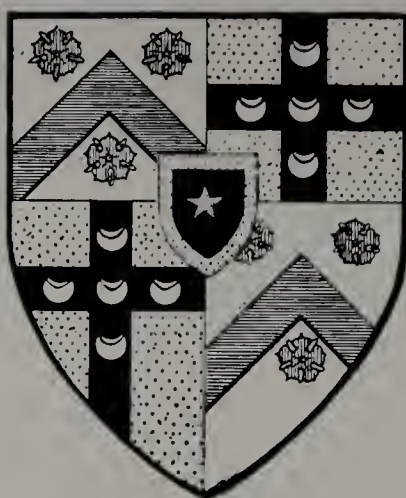
209. LETITIA CARTER ROSSELL, eldest daughter of Major John E. Rossell (Paragraph 197), was born at Greensboro, N. C., December 29, 1920; residence (1938) New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

210. MARGARET SHEPARD ROSSELL, second daughter of Major John Rossell (Paragraph 197), was born at Greensboro, N. C., September 5, 1925; residence (1938), New Brighton, Staten Island, N. Y.

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211. NELLIS JEAN ROSSELL, only child of the late Captain Daves Rossell (Paragraph 199), was born at Chattanooga, Tenn., January 27, 1918; residence (1938-1939), Dayton,





ESCUTCHEON OF MRS. JEAN (ROSSELL) HUGHES,  
HERALDIC HEIRESS OF THE LATE CAPTAIN DAVES ROSSELL.

Ohio; married, at New York City, February 1, 1938, Richard H. Hughes, son of Ernest Van and Helen (Fitzgerald) Hughes, of New York; issue:—Gay Wilson.

212. Mrs. Hughes is the heraldic heiress of her father, the late Captain Daves Rossell. Her arms are: Quarterly, first and fourth argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, second and third or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, as an honorable augmentation in surtout an inescutcheon sable, a mullet within a bordure or.

213. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes may bear, as their joint coat of arms, the Hughes Escutcheon, with the quartered shield of Mrs. Hughes superimposed as a shield of pretence, and the shield of augmentation over all. Their daughter is entitled to a quartered shield of arms, displaying the escutcheons of Hughes, Rossell and Ellis. (See Notes to Paragraph 214.)

214. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hughes were former students of Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

NOTES. 1. THE HUGHES ARMS are: Escutcheon: Sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent. Crest: A hand in armor (proper) lying fess-wise and holding a fleur-de-lis argent.

2. RICHARD H. HUGHES, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Van Hughes, of New York, was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., March 17, 1915; residence (1938-9), Dayton, Ohio; married, February 1, 1938, Nellis Jean Rossell, daughter and heraldic heiress of the late Captain Daves Rossell; issue:—GAY WILSON.

At the present writing (1938-9), Mr. Hughes is with the McCrory Stores, at Dayton, Ohio.

3. GAY WILSON HUGHES, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Hughes, was born at Dayton, Ohio, January 9, 1939. Her arms are: Quarterly, first and fourth sable, a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent, second argent, a chevron azure between three roses gules barbed and seeded proper, third or, on a cross sable five crescents argent, as an honorable augmentation in surtout an inescutcheon sable, a mullet within a bordure or.



WILLIAM T. ROSSELL IV. AGE 1.

#### SEVENTH GENERATION

215. WILLIAM TRENT ROSSELL, son of William T. Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 203), was born at Baltimore, Md., October 2, 1937; residence (1938-9), Baltimore. His arms are the same as those of Trent Rossell, Esq. (Paragraph 183).

216. With the citation of Mr. William T. Rossell IV, our record of the New Jersey Branch of the Rossell Family (descendants of Zachariah Rossell, Esq.) is completed and brought "up to date." The record is closed as for January 10, 1939. Some important events, reported too late for insertion in their proper places, will be cited in the "Postscript Notes." And so this Third Edition of STEMMATA ROSSELLANA comes to its end, but the making of Family History goes on forever!

## POSTSCRIPT NOTES

1. DAVID ROSSELL SCOTT, son and heir of Ernest Scott, Esq., and Mrs. Lydia W. (Tunis) Scott (Paragraphs 181—182 B, Notes 1—27), was born at Philadelphia, Pa., December 30, 1938; residence, Villa Nova, Pa.; he may bear for his arms the aggroupment described and illustrated on Pages 104 and 105.

2. THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, of Chicago, Ill., awarded a Certificate of Merit in Genealogy to Professor Hugh Bertrand Rossell, the Editor of this work, "in recognition of original research and a meritorious contribution to the archives of American Genealogy," and elected him a FELLOW OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN GENEALOGY, presenting him with a handsome diploma as witness of the honor, February 22, 1939.

## FAMILY HERALDRY

3. THE ACHIEVEMENT OF ARMS, illustrated on Preface Page viii, belongs exclusively to the members of the branch of the Rossell Family descended from General William T. Rossell and his wife, Mrs. Jeanie G. (Ellis) Rossell (Paragraphs 169—174 and Notes 1—6). No other branch of the Rossell Family has any title to this escutcheon. The crest, however, belongs to the Rossell Family at large.

The "filler" on Page 24 gives full instructions as to the bearing of coats of arms. It will be noted that single ladies and widows, if they wish to strictly comply with the rules of heraldry, should bear their escutcheons on a lozenge instead of a shield. But in view of the extreme liberality with which matters heraldic are viewed in the United States of America, and the fact that there is no Governmental supervision of such matters (except as regards the National Flag), the Editor ventures to give, as his personal opinion, that any American lady may bear her paternal escutcheon upon a shield, if she so desires, or even to display the full achievement of arms on her book-plate or personal stationery.

The helmet and mantling are merely ornamental accessories; they may be omitted if desired. The torse is an integral part of the crest, and should always accompany the crest except in those cases where the crest is blazoned as "on a cap" or "out of a crown."

Supporters (figures placed on each side of the escutcheon in the attitude of supporting it) should not as a rule be borne by American families. They are supposed to be a special royal grant to members of the nobility, and America is supposed to have no nobility but "the nobility of Nature." (See Note to Paragraph 75 A.) However, any American citizen who can find sixteen different escutcheons among his nearest ancestors, thereby achieving "the equivalent of a patent of nobility," might arrogate unto himself a pair of supporters, should he so desire. (See Paragraph 57 A, Note 2.)

Some families have been known to display their crests on a shield, as if the crest was the escutcheon. This is contrary to the rules of heraldry, and in extremely bad taste.

According to the rules of heraldry, any person is permitted to use any word, phrase, or short sentence as his personal motto, and such motto becomes hereditary. The fact that a motto is borne by one family does not prevent another family from also bearing it. For example, the Latin motto "Res non verba" is accredited to the Wilson Family. But it seems to have been assumed by Zachariah Rossell, Esq. some time between 1769 and 1787. His descendants have borne it ever since. But any member of the family who desires to bear a different motto may do so, "and no man will forbid him."

There is a motto, associated with the Rossell Family, which reaches the very zenith of egotism and family-pride. It reads: "Remember, I am a Rossell!" It was probably used as a war-cry by some members of the family during the Crusades. The Editor has used it as a personal watch-word, but has never gone so far as to inscribe it on his coat of arms. Though it may seem to be a trifle bombastic, it certainly describes the animating spirit of the Rossell Family, from the time of the ancient Vikings to the present day.

The tinctures of the quartered escutcheon of the younger generations of the Rossell Family represent the virtues innocence, generosity, charity, courage, prudence and youth. May every member of the family live up to the symbolism of the shield of arms!



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

4. IN ADDITION to the acknowledgements of assistance which appear in various parts of this work, the Editor desires to especially acknowledge the assistance of Miss A. Lee Tunis, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Ernest Scott, of Villa Nova, Pa., who contributed liberally toward the cost of publication; also that of Hon. William A. Slaughter, of Mount Holly, N. J., who obtained certain valuable items of family history. And to all others, who have assisted him in any way in the preparation of this work, The Editor begs to acknowledge his indebtedness, and to express his heartiest thanks for services rendered.

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5. IT IS WORTHY OF NOTE, that, in all the research necessary to compile this work, covering 1,179 years of family history, the Editor did not discover a single case of any sort of infamous crime committed by any member of the Rossell Family. No doubt, some of them "killed their men," but it was always in open and honorable warfare. And there were but few divorces, and but few cases of insanity, all of them apparently "sporadic" or caused by some physical injury. Nor were there any cases of utter destitution, although there was a period when most of the family were in straitened circumstances. Truly an enviable record.

The Psalmist of old thus recorded his observations of his own people:

"I have been young, and now am old;  
Yet have I not seen the righteous forsaken,  
Nor his seed begging their bread.

—Psalm xxxvii: 25.

And the Editor, who also "has been young, and now is old," can truthfully say the same words regarding his observations of his own family. Those who truly live up to the traditions and principles of the Rossell Family need have no fear of the future.

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6. A NUMBER OF blank pages are bound in at the end of every copy of this work, in the hope that every member of the Rossell Family who owns a copy will use them for family records, thus preserving many valuable items, which might be lost to posterity if not recorded. Historical and genealogical societies will also find the blank pages very useful for recording and preserving items concerning the family.

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7. THE EDITOR, having been taken to task regarding certain omissions in his personal biography (Paragraph 179—180 H and Notes), begs to make the following statement:

In his school-days (1876-1885), the Editor attended four institutions of learning, all of them academic in character. They were: Trinity Parish (P. E.) School, Asheville, N. C., Miss Frances Buxton, Principal; The Woodfin Academy, Asheville (at that time known as "The Asheville Male Academy"), Prof. Samuel F. Venable, Principal; The Newton Academy, Asheville, Prof. James G. Seawall, Rector; and The Porter Military Academy, Charleston, S. C. (at that time known as "The Holy Communion Church Institute"), Rev. A. Toomer Porter, Rector, Mr. John Gadsden, Principal. But the Editor has always been, and is today, a profound and diligent student of "The University of the People," the Library, perhaps the most complete and comprehensive institution of learning in the world. The Editor also desires to state that, in addition to the academic institutions mentioned, he attended two sessions of the North Carolina State Normal School.

The Editor regrets the omission, and trusts that this Note will make amends for it.

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8. THE EDITOR of this work is its sole publisher. All inquiries regarding the purchase of copies of this work, or information concerning the families cited in it, should be addressed:

PROF. HUGH B. ROSSELL,  
BOX 323, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN STATION,  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

## THE EDITOR'S VALEDICTORY

217. WE WILL NOT print the word "Finis" nor the phrase "The End" on the last page of this volume, for the Book of Family History will never be permanently closed until the day when "the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold." The present generations will pass away, the present edition of our book will become archaic, but the Family will still live, with its wealth of history and tradition becoming richer and richer year after year. In compiling this work, the Editor has endeavored to play the role of Historian, Genealogist and Herald King-of-Arms to the Rossell Family, and he trusts that his labors have not been in vain, and that this work will be an acceptable gift. And he earnestly trusts that future Editors will take up the task where he now lays it down, and extend the written history of the Family for the benefit of "generations yet unborn." And so, as the finale of this work, he places the Crown of the Herald King-of-Arms, offering for himself the prayer (Psalm li; 1) inscribed as the Legend on the Crown.



































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